# The New-York Times.

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## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### A Flag of Truce from the Rebel General Johnston.

### Consultation Between the Cabinet and General McClellan.

### Gen. Scott Probably Going as a Special Envoy to Mexico.

### mber of Military Appointments Confirmed.

### Mr. Bright's Expulsion Considered a Certainty.

### Debate on the Treasury Note Bill in the House.

### Speeches of Messrs. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and Hooper, of Massachusetts.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 3.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM THE ENEMY.

Yesterday afternoon a flag of truce from Gen. JOHNSTON reached the outposts of Gen. McDOWELL's Division. The dispatches were brought by Col. HARRISON, of the Second Virginia Cavalry. He was permitted to proceed no further. The sealed communication was brought to headquarters here by Capt. DRONILLARD. The contents have not yet transpired.

Much speculation is indulged in in regard to the flag of truce. A conference of an hour was held to-day at the War Department, the President, Mr. SEWARD and Gen. McCLELLAN being present. The public have it that there is some connection between this meeting and the flag of truce.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate was in executive session nearly five hours to-day. They confirmed from 400 to 600 appointments and promotions in the old army, and as far as can be ascertained the following named gentlemen to be brigadier-generals of volunteers.

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| Col. Erasmus D. Keyes, | Eleazar Paine, |
| Major John W. Davidson, | Chas. D. Jameson, |
| Francis E. Patterson, | Ebenezer Dumont, |
| Major Abner Doubleday, | Robert H. Milroy, |
| Lieut.-Col. Ketchum, | Lewis Wallace, |
| David B. Birney, | Wm. A. Richardson, |
| W. H. Keim, | Daniel Butterfield, |
| Joan M. Palmer, | Major Horatio G. Wright, |
| James Cooper, | Capt. Ord, |
| H. W. Slocum, | Lieut. Wm. Nelson, |
| James S. Wadsworth, | Col. Randolph B. Marcy, |
| John J. Peck, | Major John G. Barnard, |
| O. M. Mitchell, | Major Seth Williams, |
| Geo. W. Morrell, | Major Stewart Van Vliet, |
| John H. Martindale, | Major John Newton, |
| Major H. W. Benham, | Capt. Winfield S. Hancock, |
| Capt. W. F. Smith, | Thomas Crittenden, |
| James W. Denver, | Col. Geo. Wright, |
| Col. Geo. H. Thomas, | Major Thomas Williams, |
| Egbert Viele, | Capt. Wm. H. French, |
| James S. Negley, | Capt. T. H. Brooks, |
| N. J. T. Dana, | Capt. John M. Brannan, |
| Thomas F. Meagher, | Capt. John P. Hatch, |
| Col. Abercrombie, | Capt. David Stanley, |
| Col. Sedgwick, | Lieut.-Col. Thos. J. Wood, |
| Lieut.-Col. C. F. Smith, | Capt. Richard W. Johnson, |
| Lieut.-Col. Casey, | Capt. John G. Foster, |
| Capt. George G. Meade, | Major Christ. C. Augur, |
| Abram Duryee, | Major Geo. W. Cullum, |
| Capt. Alex. McCook, | Col. Schuyler Hamilton, |
| Oliver O. Howard, | Capt. John M. Schofield. |

ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

Thomas. J. McKean, Capt. John G. Parker.

Major STURGIS has not yet been nominated as Brigadier-General, and may not be. Reason, much opposition to him, and his confirmation doubtful.

The Senate, in their review to-day of the list of military nominations, discovered an undue proportion of Quartermasters, Paymasters, Generals, Colonels, Lieutenants, &c., nominated from Pennsylvania, doubtless through the inadvertence of the late administration of the War Department. Many were recorded from "blank" State, which blank, it was found on investigation, should be filled up "Pennsylvania." The Senate kindly undertook to equalize matters by dropping many of such names from the service.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. STEVENS, will endeavor to bring the House to a vote on the Treasury Bill on Thursday. Representative HOOPER spoke, to-day. He was listened to with marked attention, it being considered a clear exposition of the views of the Treasury Department on the financial question. The Secretary, in a letter to the Committee, says the general provisions of the bill seem well adapted to the end proposed; that the provision making the notes a legal tender was doubtless well considered by the Committee, and their reflections had conducted him to the same conclusions. He felt great fears as to making anything but gold and silver legal tender, but owing to the large expenditures, and the Bank suspensions, the provision is indispensable.

The Secretary has suggested amendments providing against counterfeiting, and directing the manner in which the notes are to be executed.

The Secretary addressed a note to Mr. SPAULDING to-day, in which he says: "Immediate action is of great importance. The Treasury is nearly empty. I have been obliged to draw for the last installment of the November loan. So soon as it is paid I fear the banks generally will refuse to receive the United States Treasury notes. You will see the necessity of urging the bill through without delay."

THE EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

An estimate has been made by a Senator, of the relative official expenses of the Government under the present laws, and under Senator SHERMAN's "Retrenchment bill." The figures show that the expenses for the present year will be increased $12,000 by the passage of the bill, the extra mileage allowed amounting to that sum above all that would otherwise be saved under the Retrenchment bill.

THE TELEGRAPH.

The result of the examination recently by the telegraph interest shows that the number of messages transmitted over all the lines during the past year was 2,800,000, yielding a total revenue of $1,522,000. Should Congress, in the new tax-bill, impose three cents on each message, a little over $84,000 only would be realized from that source, or 5½ per centum on the aggregate amount of business.

The representatives of telegraph interests now here have suggested to the Committee of Ways and Means their readiness to pay a tax on their messages, and thus contribute to the support of the Government.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS—CONTEMPLATED MISSION OF GEN. SCOTT.

You have noticed, I believe, in the TIMES, the fact that the United States steamship *Richmond*, now fitting out at the port of New-York, was undergoing some changes in the arrangement of her cabins, indicating the probability that she was to convey some one of more importance than her commanding officers. It was surmised, too, that probably her passenger would be Gen. SCOTT. I am credibly informed that in all probability the *Richmond* will be dispatched to Vera Cruz, or some other Mexican port, and that she will convey Gen. SCOTT thus far on a journey to the Mexican capital. It is hardly necessary to say that the old hero goes accredited by the Government at Washington, with powers of a delicate and responsible nature, and that the probable results of his mission are of the most important character. It would not be expected that the traditions of our Government in relation to the interference of foreign Governments in the affairs of this continent, would be readily abandoned, or that we should look with indifference upon the movements of France, England and Spain. It seems to be the duty of the people of the United States to prevent, if possible, the establishment of a precedent so formidable as that which now threatens the permanent occupation of the seaports of our sister Republic. By the removal of the pretext for this wanton and unjustifiable invasion of Mexico, by the allied Governments, we may save Mexico from the disasters which must follow the establishment of the Allies within her borders. To effect this is, I think, the duty with which Gen. SCOTT will be intrusted. His perfect knowledge of the country, and of the leading characteristics of the people—the high esteem in which he is held by them for his military genius and patriotism, will give him at once the respect and the confidence of the Government, and of the liberal masses who have sustained the present Administration through vicissitudes proportionately as great as those which now imperil us. His experience and advice, backed by the timely extension of the material aid necessary to extricate the Mexican Government from its present perils, will, it is hoped, restore peace and prosperity to the Mexican people, and at the same time peaceably secure for the commerce of this country the advantages which England, Spain and France have sought to gain by the sword.

MR. SEWARD AND THE PRESIDENCY.

It is currently reported that Mr. SEWARD has sometime since written a letter positively declining to permit the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency. He is understood to have emphatically disclaimed all ambition to fill any position more exalted than which he now occupies, and to express a desire to continue in public life as long only so the country may be engaged in the struggle for the existence of the Government. The distinguished writer also takes occasion to severely reprimand the gentlemen who had presumed to use his name in connection with the Presidency, for expressing a wish to enter upon the canvass of the merits of any individual at a time when the country needs the united and unselfish labors of all her sons. The letter, as I have said, was written some weeks ago, and addressed, I believe, to B. F. THOMPSON, an officer of the "William H. Seward Club, of Philadelphia."

GEN. M'CLELLAN AND THE WAR COMMITTEE.

The *Herald's* recent statement that Gen. McCLELLAN has communicated his plans of the campaign to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and that they were fully approved by the Committee, is without the shadow of truth. If the plans had been communicated, no doubt they would have been sanctioned, but Gen. McCLELLAN does not publish his purposes, much to the vexation, it is said, of some members of the Committee.

COL. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOK.

A Senator has received a communication from what he deems a responsible source, reflecting on the loyalty of Col. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOK, who has been nominated as Brigadier-General. In support of the charge reference is made to several officers of high grade. If he is an enemy, he has made his exposure easy.

GEN. STONE.

Gen. STONE will return to his command to-morrow.

THE CASE OF GEN. LANE.

Gen. LANE's friends are preparing to make a tremendous demonstration in his honor on his return to Washington. On Saturday, Senator POMEROY called on Secretary STANTON, at the request of Gen. LANE, to inquire whether the recent order of Gen. HUNTER, in relation to the Lane expedition, was made at the instance of the War Department. Secretary STANTON was either unable or unwilling to give the desired information, and hence the Senator's resolution of inquiry in the Senate to-day.

THE ALEXANDRIA HOSPITALS.

Evidence is published in Washington to-day of outrageous inhumanity and neglect of sick soldiers on the part of Dr. PORTER, of the Government Hospitals of Alexandria.

THE BURIAL OF SOLDIERS.

So vast an army has been marshaled in this district that no proper arrangements have been made for even a decent interment of those who die in our hospitals. Their bodies have often been hurried to the nearest place of sepulture, where they have been promiscuously buried together. Many relatives and friends have consequently made fruitless visits to the army of the Potomac to recover the dead bodies of their deceased friends.

This sad state of things has arrested attention in Congress through the exertions of Representative DAWES, and a committee is now charged with the duty of considering the subject of providing a National Cemetery for the soldiers, in this neighborhood, where all our fellow-citizens who died in the National cause may find a resting-place, and their graves become matters of record, and to the end that no doubt may exist as to the identity of those who repose within them.

From the general disposition manifested, there seems to be no doubt that an act for the purpose indicated, will be passed.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF HAYTI.

Senator SUMNER will, to-morrow, introduce a bill recognizing the independence of Hayti, and establishing diplomatic relations with that country.

SENATOR BRIGHT'S CHANCES.

The count, to-day, is that thirty-one Senators will vote for BRIGHT's expulsion and fourteen against it—three more than enough to expell him.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

Yesterday twenty-five or thirty vessels reached Alexandria, having run the blockade Friday night without a shot having been fired at them.

A RAILROAD ON PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.

The House Military Committee have reported unanimously a bill for a street railroad on Pennsylvania-avenue. It is not such a bill as the *Tribune's* dispatch of to-day makes it, but a well-digested measure, it is said. Such a road is a necessity.

A CORRECTION.

An unaccountable error appears in yesterday's dispatch. Instead of privateers being released from Fort Lafayette, the order was to transfer them thither to the military authorities.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

COLONIZATION IN CONGRESS—ITS GROWING POPULARITY—DECLINE OF RADICAL EMANCIPATION—SIGNIFICANT SPEECHES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Feb. 2, 1862.

Tuesday, the 4th of February, is set for the consideration of FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.'s, Taxation and Colonization Bill, the main features of which you have already published. It can hardly fail to draw out the most interesting debate that has yet occurred in Congress. It is designed to make rebels against the Government suffer all the penalties incident to their treason, not only in the loss of life but of property, and at the same time to do this in a manner consistent with the Constitution and laws; and with a due regard to the welfare of that class of persons who will be most effected by the changes that will result.

Mr. BLAIR's bill proposes to apportion the National tax that shall be levied in support of the war upon all the States, Free and Slave. That in the rebel States the proportion of the National tax levied shall be distributed upon the individual citizens and property holders; and, on their failure to pay their assessment within a given time, their property shall be liable to be seized and forfeited to the Government of the United States. And of the property thus forfeited for non-payment of taxes, the lands may be leased, the slaves manumitted and colonized, and the personal estate sold. The proceeds from all these sources shall be applied in such way as to justify the demands of the General Government, and pay the expenses involved in the execution of the law and in the issues of the rebellion.

This plan of dealing with the property of rebels is plain and practical. It is a remedy of yearly application in all the States, to enforce obedience to tax laws. Under it, masters are deprived of slave property without recourse and without remorse, even in Slave States. It is not, therefore, a rule against which any constitutional objection can be raised, such as is raised against the "confiscation" of property of citizens for political offences, which, under the Constitution, cannot be made to affect property after the first generation.

The principle of Mr. BLAIR's bill in this regard, coercing rebel property under the National tax laws, is recognized as the true one by the best legal minds in the Senate, and Senator DOOLITTLE has introduced a bill embodying the principle, which BLAIR's bill elaborates and engrafts with his colonization scheme.

A very great change has become apparent on this subject since the beginning of the session, and there is reason to hope that Congress will be almost a unit in favor of BLAIR's bill, or some bill embracing the principles of that bill. I advised you a few days since that not more than ten Members of the House could be named as favoring any extreme act of emancipation. Lovejoy, of Illinois; Bingham, Ashley, Blake and Hutchins, of Ohio; Stevens and Davis, of Pennsylvania; Van Horn, of New-York; Julian, of Indiana, and Potter of Wisconsin, constitute almost the entire roll of the so-called "Radicals," in the House. These Members themselves, are now altogether hopeless of having their views carried out. Mr. COX, (Dem.,) of Ohio, in a very able and happy speech, last Thursday, in reply to a colleague, made this confident statement:

"I did intend, Mr. Chairman, to review some of the bills introduced here for confiscation and emancipation, and to discuss their feasibility and constitutionality. *But I am glad to announce to the country that there is no hope of such suicidal legislation passing the present Congress.* That announcement, which *the opinions here justify*, will give relief to our army and to the Union men everywhere."

Judge KELLEY, of Philadelphia, (Republican,) commenced the session as a radical, going so far as to advocate the cutting-up of South Carolina into twenty and forty acre lots, and the distribution of them to liberated negroes. On Friday last, the day after Mr. COX made his speech, Judge KELLEY addressed the House in the most judicious and able speech he has yet delivered, in which he gave utterance to wisely-moderated views. He said:

"The negro is the creature of the tropics. Submit him to the guidance of his own instincts and volition, and he will find his way to the tropics, or lands lying near them. The cruelest monument of "man's inhumanity to man" that I can point to to-day, is that negro colony of fifty thousand American negroes living in the cold wilds of Canada. * * *

We know—the gentleman knows, and those with whom he votes, who give kind words and hard blows to the Administration—know that it and its real friends on this floor are in favor of the recognition of the Republic of Liberia, of giving to Hayti commercial relations, of *procuring within our own tropics lands where the negro, made free by the crimes of his master, may go and dwell as nature intended him to. This the President recommends, and all this the majority on this floor intend to consummate.* We are for giving the Saxon, the Celt—the Caucasian family—*that portion of this continent which was intended for them.* They who misrepresent us are for *infusing black blood into the veins of the country.*"

It is very clear, from these manifestations, that the immediate and universal emancipation of the negroes of the South, and their incorporation into this free white Republic as a component part of our society and government, is a project far from the contemplation of the Republican party. What slaves may be seized from recusant tax-payers of the South—and perhaps all may be seized—will not be elevated to political and social relationship with the whites of the free North, nor yet left a degraded and proscribed race, to be the serfs of rapacious whites who will swarm in upon and oppress them; but they will be the subjects of some wise system of pupilage and colonization in neighboring lands, where they can attain the highest development of which their natures are capable, under the protection of the American Union. YORK.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, Md., Saturday, Feb. 1.

The recent report of the amount required to repair the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is officially contradicted, as is also the reported number of sick in Gen. LANDER's command at Cumberland. The figures in both cases are pronounced to be exaggerated.

A few hours of clear weather yesterday gave opportunity for a reconnoissance of the surroundings of Harper's Ferry, but no force of the enemy beyond a mounted picket at the edge of SMALLWOOD's woods near Bolivar was discovered.

A report has reached here to-day that Gen. JACKSON was, the night before last, at Winchester, with his main body. Another rumor, however, says that he has been ordered to report at Richmond with his command. No confidence is placed in the latter report.

Private intelligence from Bath states that Hon. JOHN STROTHER died there about ten days ago, and his death is attributed to treatment experienced from the rebels, who some time previous made a descent upon his estate, destroying and carrying off property amounting to many thousand dollars, and treating him with great indignity. His last moments were solaced by many relatives, including the wife of his son, D. J. STROTHER, (Porte Crayon.)

Mr. STROTHER, it will be recollected, placed himself at first in the breach against secession, and exerted an extended influence to prevent Virginia from committing political suicide. His labors were compensated by an arrest and imprisonment at Richmond, from which he was subsequently released, and allowed to remain at home in Bath. This loss to his fellow-citizens and the Union cause in Western Virginia is almost irreparable.

From Hancock it is learned that, about a week ago, Capt. SAUL, of the Virginia (Union) Volunteers, while scouting on the other side of the Potomac, with about forty men, was ambuscaded and killed by a rebel force.

Col. LAMON's Virginia Brigade has been disbanded. The four companies of infantry are attached to the Third Maryland Volunteers, the four companies of cavalry to the First Maryland Cavalry, both of Gen. COOPER's Brigade, and the two artillery companies are to form the First Maryland Battery. They will be armed with six 10-pounder Parrott guns, and attached to Gen. BANKS' Division.

Gen. BANKS is expected back from Washington to-day. During his absence, Gen. HAMILTON, of the Second Brigade, has been acting Major-General of the Division.

## THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

### Heavy Firing Heard in the Rear of Beaufort, and in the Direction of Roanoke Island.

### THE FIRING HEARD AT NORFOLK

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 3.

The following communication has been received at the Navy Department, from Capt. JOHN MARSTON, dated U. S. steamer *Roanoke*, Hampton Roads, Feb. 1:

"I have the honor to report to you the arrival, during the past night, of the bark *Gemsbok*, from Beaufort, N. C. Capt. CAVENDY informs me that on Tuesday, the 28th ult., he heard heavy firing in the rear of Beaufort, but he has no conjecture from whom it proceeded.

Capt. CAVENDY also reports that on Thursday, the 30th of December, at 9 o'clock in the morning, while off Currituck Inlet, he heard heavy firing in the direction of Roanoke Island, which leaves no doubt in my own mind that Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH is at work."

THE FIRING HEARD AT NORFOLK.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 2.

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island to-day, but it brought back no passengers or papers.

The crew of the rebel boat reported that at Norfolk heavy firing had been heard during the past two days.

## AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

### The Blockading Service—The Constitution Not Sailed—The D'Epineuil Zouaves Gone to Annapolis Again

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 2, *Via* Baltimore, Monday, Feb. 3.

The gunboat *Daylight* sailed to-day for the mouth of York River, to relieve the *Young Rover*, which is on the blockade in that vicinity.

The *Young Rover* will proceed to the mouth of the Rappahannock, to relieve the *Dawn*, which will go to New-York for repairs.

The *Mystic* is still off the Rappahannock River.

The troops of the New England division who have been encamped on the beach here for two weeks, reembarked on the *Constitution* this afternoon. The *Constitution* is still taking in coal, and probably will not sail before to-morrow morning.

The health of the troops is improving.

The *Young Rover*, with the D'Epineuil Zouaves on board, sailed for Annapolis this morning.

The *Hartford* sailed for the Gulf during the night.

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE IRON-PLATED STEAMER MERRIMAC.

FORTRESS MONROE, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862.

A sensation has been caused during the last few days by intelligence, derived from contrabands, that the iron-plated and bomb-proof frigate *Merrimac* has been floated out of the dock at Norfolk, and is now being heavily armed with 10-inch rifled guns, preparatory to a combined attack upon Newport's News and the ships in that locality. Whether true or false, such an attack is feasible, and with the present defeace of two sailing ships only might, if judiciously planned, prove disastrous. Your account of the launching of the Ericsson steamer, at New-York, suggests the idea of having some such vessel at this point to repel an attack which, if successful, would give strength to and encourage the rebels at a time when the achievements of the National forces have had a depressing influence throughout the entire South. Either the sailing ships, which are powerless for such a contest, should be withdrawn, or they should be supported by some of the steam-frigates, as well for their own protection as for that of the troops at Newport's News, so as not to leave a remote possibility for a victory to the enemy at such an important crisis.

The recent heavy rains have much impaired the health of the troops, and colds, measles, and fevers of a typhoid character, prevail to some extent.

UNION.

THE STATEMENT OF MR. TAYLOR.

*Correspondence of the Baltimore American.*

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 31, 1862.

An old gentleman, about 60 years of age, named TAYLOR, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has been for over six months confined in one of the tobacco warehouses at Richmond, arrived by the flag of truce to-day, having been released in exchange for a rebel officer. He states that he was visiting the house of a friend in Fairfax County, two days after the battle of Bull Run, for the transaction of some private business, where he was detained by a sprained ankle. He was not connected with the army, was not at the battle of Manassas, and considers himself to have been very harshly and brutally treated, both at the time of his arrest and since, considering his age and his physical infirmities.

Mr. TAYLOR left Richmond at 5 o'clock this morning, and was accompanied by a detective, who was instructed not to allow him to carry any papers with him, or hold any communication with others on his way to Norfolk. As papers have been regularly received by the flags of truce all this week, he presumed that there must have been something in them to-day which it was not desirable should cross the lines.

The panic in reference to Gen. BURNSIDE's Expedition was very great at Norfolk and Richmond, the uncertainty of its destination and magnitude of its proportions causing general consternation. The reports from Hatteras represented it to be much larger than it really is.

It was understood at Richmond that Gen. BEAUREGARD would arrive there on Saturday on his way to Kentucky, and that 15,000 of the troops at Manassas would accompany him.

The inauguration of JEFF. DAVIS as permanent President is to take place at Richmond, on the 22d of February, and it is said that he will immediately thereafter take the field in person as commander of the forces at Manassas.

With regard to the steamer *Merrimac*, with her encasement of railroad iron, Mr. TAYLOR is of opinion that the report of the contraband as to her efficiency is not reliable. As he came out of Norfolk he saw a vessel in the stream near the Navy-yard, which he presumed was the *Merrimac*, but he says she is regarded in Richmond as a failure. Her load of iron is said to be too heavy, and that she would not answer her helm during a recent trial trip. As she is intended to be used principally as a "ram," this is regarded as a fatal defect. Her draught of water is also so great that she cannot pass the obstructions that have been placed in the Elizabeth River to prevent the ingress of Federal vessels.

REBEL VIEWS OF M'CLELLAN.

Mr. TAYLOR says that whatever may be the estimate of the policy of Gen. McCLELLAN in the loyal States, he is regarded by the rebels as pursuing a policy most destructive to all their hopes and expectations. His "masterly inactivity" for so long a time, which he has used to strengthen, organize and equip his armies, they regard as a stroke of policy that indicates fearful results to themselves. They admit that time has weakened them, while it has strengthened him, and they look with fearful forebodings to the fact that the term of enlistment of fully one-half the troops they have in the field expires before the 25th of February. They regard his resistance of the demand for a "forward movement," and the silent energy he has evinced, as marks of generalship of the highest order, and of a determination to work out his plan of operations despite the complaints of those who do not comprehend his purposes.

THE REBELS DISPIRITED.

Since the defeat and death of ZOLLICOFFER, in Kentucky, the entrance of BURNSIDE into Pamlico Sound, and the news of the threatened position of Savannah, Mr. TAYLOR assures me that there has been a marked and undisputed feeling of despondency among the rebels at Richmond. Their greatest fear rests on the probability that railroad communication will be interrupted by Gen. BURNSIDE, in North Carolina, and by Gen. BUELL in Tennessee, which they admit will render them helpless, and break the back of rebellion.

Up to within the past ten days there has been an abundance of excellent beef furnished to the prisoners at Richmond, and good bread, but lately the beef has been of the most inferior quality and very scarce. The reason given for this is that the roads were too bad to drive cattle, and the railroads are occupied with the transportation of troops. Mr. TAYLOR was assured that their troops were faring badly, and that great dissatisfaction prevailed on that account.

SUFFERINGS OF LOYAL VIRGINIANS.

While the Federal prisoners have been badly accommodated, and have undoubtedly suffered very much, Mr. TAYLOR assures me that their sufferings have been nothing to compare to those of 160 loyal Virginians who are still confined at Richmond. They have been thrown into jail without a hearing, and compelled to prove their innocence of the charge against them. The charge of disloyalty against them has shut them out from all aid from their friends, as any evidence of sympathy with them brings suspicion on those who may evince it. One old man nearly seventy years of age, both blind and deaf, is said to be among them.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Mr. TAYLOR, in describing his feelings when passing again under the protection of the flag of his country, after six months' imprisonment, was most affecting. With tears rolling down his cheeks, he spoke of his sensation as that of passing from the infernal regions to the joy and gladness of the abode of the blessed.

Mr. TAYLOR, like all the prisoners from Richmond, speaks in the highest terms of the kindness of Gen. WINDER and Gen. HUGER, and also of some other Southern officers, who protected him from the brutality of others.

The expedition of Gen. JACKSON to Romney is said to have been without the sanction of his superior officers, and has resulted in great suffering and loss of life to his command. They were caught in the mountains in a heavy snow-storm, many were frozen to death, others frost-bitten, and all are reported to be in a deplorable condition. A greater portion of his force had returned to Winchester, broken down with the exposure, fatigue and hardships they had been called upon to endure. The withdrawal of the Federal forces from Romney, on JACKSON's approach, is regarded in military circles at Richmond as having been another evidence of Gen. McCLELLAN's military superiority.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The report which we first noticed a few days ago relative to the preparations which are being made on board the sloop-of-war *Richmond* for the reception of Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, is quite correct. The General will positively go out in the *Richmond* to Key West, for the benefit of his health. The carpenters are busily employed in getting the spar-deck cabin in order, and the other preparations are progressing favorably. The *Richmond* will be ready for sea in about a week.

The new gunboat *Cayuga* arrived at the Yard yesterday to be armed and commissioned. She was built in Connecticut, and has had her machinery fitted up at a private ship-yard here. Her armament will be the same as that of the other new gunboats, viz: two 32 pounders broadside, one rifled Parrott gun and one columbiad.

The mortar schooners *Dan Smith*, *Henry James* and *Arlette* have taken their departure from this port.

The purchased steamer *Clifton*, formerly a Staten Island ferry-boat, arrived yesterday for her stores and armament. She will be attached to Capt. PORTER's mortar fleet.

Recruiting for the battalion now forming on Governor's Island, goes on very slowly. Some of the parties who are recruiting for this battalion have not sent in any men for the last two months.

It is reported that a guard of marines will be sent from the Flushing-avenue Barracks to the steam frigate *San Jacinto*, now at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

A new kind of punishment—new, at least, at this station—has been introduced on Governor's Island. Several men, convicted before a garrison court-martial, have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and have to walk before the guard-house from revellie to retreat, carrying a log of wood weighing 30 pounds. The only respite they have is at meal hours, when only sufficient time is allowed them to eat their victuals. This description of punishment has been in vogue for some time among the regulars in Washington, and is found to have a salutary effect.

NAVAL AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 3.

The new gunboat *Kearsage* has sailed from Portsmouth, it is said in search of the *Sumter*.

Several vessels are being loaded at Long Wharf with horses and munitions for Gen. BUTLER's expedition. They expect to sail for some Southern port the present week, and will be soon followed by the Eighth New-Hampshire regiment, and other troops recruited for the expedition.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Feb. 3.

Commissioner WILLIAM P. DOLL had an interview on Saturday with the various Indian Chiefs, including the loyal Creeks and Seminoles. The Commissioner promised to aid the loyal Indians against the rebels, and the Chiefs agreed to take the field with their warriors.

Col. DIETZLER, of the Kansas First, and Col. JENNISON, of the Seventh, have been appointed Acting Brigadier-Generals.

The friends of Gen. LANE declare that he will enter the military service if he has to serve as a private.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Feb. 3.

Capt. H. M. FOGG, of Nashville, belonging to Gen. ZOLLICOFFER's Staff, wounded near Somerset, is dead.

Major CLIFT, Surgeon of ZOLLICOFFER's Brigade, taken prisoner at Somerset, is here, and will be sent to Bowling Green on Tuesday, to be exchanged, it is thought.

Gen. BUELL will arrange for the exemption of all Surgeons from arrest hereafter.

THE PRIVATEERSMEN TO BE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

In accordance with the decision of the Administration to treat the privateersmen as prisoners of war, the following were yesterday removed from the Tombs to Fort Lafayette, under the charge of United States Marshal MURRAY and Assistants BOGS, HORTON and LEE, and a detachment of Harbor Police:

*From Privateer Florida*—John Williams, Patrick McCarthy, James Reilly, Archibald Wilson.

*From Privateer Savannah*—T. Hamilton Baker, John Hazleton, Henry Howard, Handy Oman, David Manson, James Edwards, Alex. C. Coyle, Patrick Daly, C. S. Passaillaigue, Joseph Culg de Camo, John Murphy, Martin Galvin, William Clark.

*From Privateer Sumter*—Henry Spence, John Davis, A. D. Hodgin, John O'Brien, Wm. May, Peter Thompson, John Donnelly, James Milner, Eugene Ruhl.

*From Privateer Dixie*—Geo. Gladden, Charles Forrester, J. P. M. Catro, John Journell, John H. Marshall.

All the prisoners were delighted at the change and prospect of release by exchange. A large number of visitors were at the prison to congratulate them upon their good fortune, and not a few were the recipients of favors from female hands.

SUPPER TO LIEUT.-COL. TILESTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 3.

The reporters of the Boston Press this evening gave a complimentary supper to Lieut.-Col. TILESTON, of the Massachusetts Eleventh Regiment, at Young's Hotel. The gathering was exceedingly pleasant and social. Lieut.-Col. TILESTON left his reportorial duties to serve his country in the field, and has proved a gallant and meritorious officer. He leaves to rejoin his regiment Wednesday

## IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

### Junction of the Divisions under Generals Prentiss and Davis—Probability of a Battle at Springfield, &c.

TIPTON, Missouri, Feb. 3.

The Division under Gen. DAVIS has been much retarded by bad roads, swollen streams, etc., and the wagons and artillery have sunk axle deep.

The Big Gravier, a stream ordinarily unimportant, was swollen beyond its banks, and it took two days to cross it.

A sharp frost set in on Thursday night, and the roads will now support the trains, and, unimpeded by further obstacles, the division of Gen. DAVIS will advance rapidly.

Gen. PRENTISS, with his command, is advancing on Lebanon, to combine with the forces under Gen. DAVIS.

Gen. PRICE, though so formidably menaced, shows no signs of falling back, and, from present appearances, seems determined to give battle. Should he maintain his position, within two weeks from this time, Springfield will be the theatre of another bloody contest, such as has made that devoted place famous in the history of the war in Missouri.

THE TROOPS PUSHING FORWARD.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 3.

Advices received last night by a train on the Pacific Railroad state that the brigade of Gen. DAVIS was at Versailles, Morgan County, on Wednesday, proceeding, it was conjectured, to join Gen. CURTIS at Lebanon.

Gen. PALMER's Brigade was at Laramie, and it was said they were under marching orders for Kentucky.

Gen. SIGEL left Rolla yesterday for Lebanon, and the balance of his division will follow.

REPORTS FROM SEDALIA.

SEDALIA, Mo., Monday, Feb. 3.

A Commission appointed for the purpose by Gen. POPE, have been sifting the regiments at this point, and discharged all that were unfit for service; a column moved off to-day under Col. W. J. FULLER, of the Twenty-seventh Ohio.

The telegram announcing the promotion of Col. FRANK STEELE to the rank of Brigadier-General was received with great satisfaction by all the troops here. They believe him prompt, safe and brave, and will follow him on the march or in the field with great confidence and alacrity.

LATEST REPORTS FROM LEBANON.

ROLLA, Sunday, Feb. 2.

Reliable information from Lebanon says that Gen. CURTIS is now in that place. The number of troops there is constantly increasing. It is, doubtless, his intention to remain at that place until all his forces arrive, which will be several days yet, as some of them have not started yet. A considerable number of them are under orders to march this morning, and probably within two or three days all those going will have departed. The roads between this place and Lebanon are almost impassable. Fifty teams are said to be this side of the Gasconade River waiting for the water to subside. There is a rumor, but not generally believed, that Gen. PRICE has recently been reinforced by 12,000 rebel troops from Arkansas, and is preparing to give our army a hard fight.

The third Missouri Cavalry are now nearly all here, but one or two companies remain to come up. This regiment is to be attached to Gen. SIGEL's Division.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

The following general order will be issued in the morning:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4, 1862.

The President, professors and curators of the University of Missouri are required to take and subscribe to the oath of allegiance, prescribed by the sixth article of the State ordinance of October 16th, 1861, and to file the same in the office of the Provost-Marshal General in this city.

Those who fail to comply with this order within the period of thirty days, will be considered as having resigned their respective offices; and if any who so fails shall thereafter attempt to obtain pay, or perform the function of such office, he will be tried and punished for military offence. This institution having been endowed by the Government of the United States, its funds should not be used to teach treason or to instruct traitors. The authorities of the University should therefore expel from its walls all persons who, by word or deed, favor, assist, or abet the rebellion.

The President and Directors of all Railroad Companies in this State will be requested to take and subscribe to, the oath of allegiance in the form, within the time, and under the penalties prescribed in the preceding paragraphs. They will also be required to fill bonds for such sums as may be designated by the Provost Marshal General, that they will employ no conductors, engineers, station-masters or other officers, agents or employees who have not taken the oath of allegiance, and who are not loyal to the United States.

No contracts will hereafter be made by quartermasters or commissaries in this Department with persons who do not take and subscribe to an oath of allegiance similar to that prescribed by the act of Congress, approved Aug. 16, 1861.

Purchasing officers are prohibited from making purchases of persons of known disloyalty to the Government. Where articles necessary for the public service are held only by disloyal persons, and cannot be purchased of Union men, the fact will be reported these headquarters when the proper instructions will be given.

All clerks, agents, and civil employes, in the service of the United States, in the Department, will be required to take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the aforesaid act of Congress.

The attention of all military officers is called to this order, and any one who shall hereafter keep in the Government employment persons who fail to take said oath of allegiance, or who announce and advocate disloyalty to the Union, will be arrested and tried for disobedience of orders.

It is recommended that all clergymen, professors and teachers, and all officers of public and private institutions for education, benevolence, business and trade, who are in favor of the perpetuation of the Union, voluntarily subscribe and file the oath of allegiance prescribed by the State ordinance, in order that their patriotism may be known and recognized, and that they may be distinguished from those who may wish to encourage rebellion, and to prevent the Government from restoring peace and prosperity to this city and State.

By order of Major-Gen. HALLECK.

N. H. MCLEAN, Ass't Adjutant-General.

THE NEW EXPEDITION FROM CAIRO.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 3.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Cairo, says that twelve steamers, laden with troops, in charge of Commodore GRAHAM, left here at 10 o'clock this morning, to join a still larger force at another point. The expedition has every indication of a genuine active movement.

REPORTED FIGHT ON THE TEXAN COAST.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 3.

A special dispatch from Cairo, 3d, says:

"A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*, writing from Columbia, Texas, Jan. 29, says that a bark and schooner belonging to the Federals came near our coast, when they were fired upon by our forts. Both vessels returned the fire. We fired ten guns; they fired twenty-two—mostly shells—and then retired, seemingly disabled, or satisfied they could not win."

## THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

**Thomas' Expected Advance to Knoxville—Sufferings of Eminent Unionists—Memorial to Congress for Kentucky Volunteers —Incompetent Officers Resign—Drafting in Tennessee Resisted.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

It is here predicted that Gen. THOMAS will be in Knoxville by the 15th or 20th prox. I am told his division consists of the brigades under SCHOEPF, DOUBT, R. L. MCCOOK, MANSON and CARTER, with five to ten batteries—each brigade averaging 5,000 or more men. His command may be made still stronger. I am satisfied that in the battle at Logan's Cross Roads he did not have on hand but four regiments of infantry, 300 horsemen, and one battery. They did the fighting, and won the day. He will not move to Tennessee without all his force at his disposal for any emergency, with abundance of cavalry and mounted sharpshooters for scouting, skirmishing, chasing and capturing. An apparently official statement gives our loss, on the 19th, as 162 killed and wounded.

GEO. CRITTENDEN has proven himself a General of no military account at all. This rebel Major-General is a notorious, habitual drunkard—was cashiered for drunkenness when in the United States army. Gen. THOMAS has nothing to fear from him. Secessionists here say our victory will amount to nothing; that ZOLLICOFFER was really no General at all; is better dead than alive, and his death is fortunate for their cause; that he alone is responsible for the blunder of attacking us, and CRITTENDEN was not in the fight, and had nothing to do with it!

Hon. JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD's property, in and near Bowling Green, has been "sequestered" by the Confederates. They have rifled his farm and residence, and, under the reported instigations of Ex-Gov. HEADY, have had serious designs of arresting him. Lately wealthy and comfortable, he is now an impoverished exile.

Our Military Board and Senator GOODLOE memorialize Congress for a requisition from that body or the War Department for the pay of our volunteers from the time they first enlisted until they were mustered into the United States service. They state that the Kentucky volunteers, almost without exception, have been required, and have actually performed regular military duty almost from the very day of their enlistment; that the raising of volunteers in Kentucky has been attended by heavy expenses, required a great deal of labor and time, and been surrounded by very serious difficulties; that many companies and regiments were ready to be mustered long before muster-ing officers could be procured, and it sometimes happened when the mustering officer came to muster them they were absent on military duties, and in this way also their complete organization was delayed. I hope the General Government, in accordance with Kentucky's memorial, will pay her volunteer officers and soldiers from the date of their enlistment for their services, and for their property lost or destroyed, and extend pensions and bounty for their lives, wounds, and broken constitutions laid upon the alter of their country before they were formally mustered into their country's service.

Not a few officers have resigned, knowing their incompetency and inability to pass muster before the Board of Examiners, who are going the rounds and discharging the chaff. Their places are filled with men more competent. A school of instruction in each camp, conducted by the Adjutants, is suggested.

Some 1,200 soldiers are in the Louisville hospitals, 38 died last week. It is remarkable that so few out of one hundred and twenty odd thousand sicken and die this weather. Most get well under the professional skill of Drs. BELL, HEWITT, CALDWELL, BRANDERS, FLINT and others, and the great kindness and tender nursing of our ladies.

Col. GARFIELD's headquarters are at Paintville. He has there two Ohio and two Kentucky regiments, and two companies of cavalry. He and Northeast Kentucky are reckoned safe. "Falstaff," they say, brought up at Pound Gap—perhaps like GEO. CRITTENDEN at Monticello, to take another big drink of rifled whisky, and then "fall back" further, shouting to his fellow forces, *sauve qui peut.*

Gen. WOOD is understood to be constructing a military road from Frankfort to Somerset.

Many inhabitants, even of West Tennessee, won't submit to drafting. The rebel organs own that "considerable evidence of disloyalty to the Confederate Government has been manifested in some of the counties in West Tennessee since the call upon the militia." The disaffected in Carroll, Weakly, (ETHERIDGE's home,) McNairy, and other counties "positively refuse to submit to the detail." Like the Unionists about Rockingham and Lynchburgh, Va., "they will not submit to a draft." In East Tennessee, GEO. CRITTENDEN's proclamations have as little effect as in Kentucky. The mountain boys will not come to his camp. They will not rush to his "victorious standard." He rebukes them for staying at home, being inactive, lost in slothful indolence, and sleeping while the clarion of a glorious war rings in their ears. They heed him not. When their time comes, they will not "sleep;" then they will rise and sweep the Secessionists and rebels forever from their soil. Then the Tennessee Press will speak out with unqualified condemnation against JEFF. DAVIS & Co. Even now the Memphis *Argus* and *Appeal* brand them as sultans, illegal wielders of authority, usurpers over the people; confessedly stand aghast at secessia's prospects, and own that the Confeds lack everything from a shoe-latchet to a steam engine, and that all looks darker and darker for them, day by day.

The hope is entertained and expressed by thousands of Kentuckians, that on the 12th of April, the first anniversary of the war's commencement by the firing on Sumter, we may see the war ended, the rebellion quelled, the Union sentiment in the South liberated and revived, the Southern heart cooled, the Southern mind enlightened, and the authors of all this terrible strife brought to punishment by a majority of the very people whom they have so grossly deceived and inhumanly outraged. PONTIAC.

## THE VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

### ROUT OF THE REBELS.

*Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.*

COLUMBIA, Adair County, Ky., Jan. 27, 1862.

A gentleman, living twenty-two miles south of the late battle-field at Mill Spring, on the main road leading south, gave me quite an interesting account of the flight of the rebels, and the manner in which they conducted themselves while in Wayne and Clinton Counties, which I now furnish you. My informant resides in Wayne County, and remained at home during the time the rebels occupied that part of the State. He is a reliable gentleman of good sense. He says the Confederates had about 10,000 infantry, well provided with guns, but of an indifferent quality—squirrel rifles and flint-lock muskets principally; 2,000 cavalry, well drilled and well armed, and quite efficient, all of them being armed with guns and pistols, 18 pieces of cannon, 16 brass pieces, and two Parrot guns. The rebels admitted that they were completely routed, and that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was killed. On their way back to Tennessee, there were fractional parts of brigades, going in a body, and with some order, but the remainder were going in squads of from one to twenty-five or more. They passed informant's house with about 125 two-horse wagons, and four pieces of artillery, under Gen. G. B. CRITTENDEN, and he was said to be drunk. They were throwing away everything that impeded their flight, and were selling blankets at $1 25 apiece, and pistols (navy revolvers) at $6 and $7, in Tennessee or Georgia money. He says that about 500 cavalry went back on horses, the remainder were either captured, killed, or lost—at least one-third of the men who went back were without guns or anything else, the other two-thirds had their guns, and some of them other articles; all of them were in great haste to get along, and committed no depredations on their return, other than to take horses, or mules, or something to eat. So hungry were they, that they actually eat the *soap grease* that his mother had laid aside to make soap. The rebels say that they lost in killed, *drowned* and missing, from 700 to 1,500. A large number were drowned in crossing the Cumberland River, and this is attested by other persons seeing their bodies below Mill Spring in the river. BAILIE PEYTON, Jr., was also killed in the fight, and is now at Somerset. JAS. S. CRISMAN was a candidate for the rebel Congress, and had his handbills out a few days before the fight. He left with the rebels, his family being at Sparta, in Tennessee. The flight of the rebels was so precipitate, that *no election* was held in Wayne County, on the 22d inst., (the time fixed for electing rebel Congressmen.) SHELBY COFFEE, Jr., late member of the Legislature from Wayne County, was wounded in a skirmish a few days before the battle, and is now lying dangerously, if not fatally, wounded at Dr. LONG's, in Clinton County; the general opinion is that he has "*his rights*" to his heart's content. He was making up a company of cavalry at the time he was wounded. The rebels lost from 6 to 10 a day with sickness, during their stay in Kentucky. A large number of those who were in the fight said they were going home to stay there, and none of them would reënlist at the expiration of their term of service—all, or nearly all of them being twelve months recruits, their time will expire in February, March and April, 1862. They took large quantities of corn, wheat, &c., while in Wayne and Clinton, but generally paid for it in Tennessee, Virginia or Georgia money, or Confederate scrip. Quite a number of the leading Secessionists left with them from Monticello and other parts of Wayne County. They left, perhaps, 100 troops in Wayne and Clinton, who are, or have been, sick or wounded. Clinton and Wayne Counties are now clear of Confederate soldiers, who are able to do mischief, and great is the rejoicing of the Union men of those counties.

The Federal troops are crossing the Cumberland, and it is to be hoped that they will keep on to Knoxville. A Tennesseean here, from Green County, Tennessee, gives much information of matters and things in that locality. He says that 10,000 East Tennesseeans are waiting for the Federal army, to join it whenever they can do so and get arms for self-defense.

One regiment of Gen. BOYD's Brigade is at Greensburgh, and two others at Grazy Creek, on the Cumberland River; the others hereabouts.

I inclose this letter in an *envelope* that was taken in the Mill Spring battle, or from some one who had been in it.

### THANKS TO THE TENTH INDIANA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS, INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.—His Excellency, O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana, in common with the people of said State, hails with pride and gratitude the news of the victory achieved over the rebels in the recent engagement near Somerset, Ky., in which the Tenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, under Col. MANLON D. MANSON, so gallantly distinguished themselves.

In behalf of the people, he returns heartfelt thanks to the gallant officers and brave men of that regiment, for their alacrity, courage, and brave exertions in sustaining the fair fame of our arms, and especially the proud name of Indiana volunteers. By order of the Commander-in-Chief. LAZ. NOBLE, Adjutant-General of Indiana.

## SUFFERINGS OF LOYAL MEN IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

A gentleman, who has just reached Louisville from Bowling Green, gives the following incidents as illustrative of the wrongs suffered by Unionists in the southern part of Kentucky:

"Mr. LARKIN BAKER, a Union man, had a beautiful place, including a fine orchard, about a mile from the town limits. On this one of the rebel fortifications is erected. Of course, the very soil is ruined, besides the utter destruction of every fixture on his premises. But there is a cool kindness connected with this case which deserves a place in the *Budget of Fun*, and furnishes the latest definition of 'the hight of impudence.' The Confeds appointed commissioners to assess damages. Their assessment was $12,000, which they proposed to liquidate with Confederate bonds, due six months after the independence of the C. S. A. shall be acknowledged by the U. S. A. He had a residence elsewhere, but the magnanimous knights drove him from this also.

Mr. GEORGE MURRELL, who is an orderly, well-behaved citizen, but does not acknowledge the pretended Government of JEFFERSON DAVIS, was taken from his house by rebel soldiers, or ruffianly civilians, dragged through a horse-pond, and there forced to run the gauntlet and be kicked as he ran, as a ceremony preliminary to banishment. He was thankful to be let off so leniently, as hanging was what he expected from the chivalrous gentlemen who took his case in hand.

Mr. RICHARD PATTERSON, another Union man, who resides near Bowling Green, has a daughter living with him. He is, perhaps, 75 years of age, and quite infirm. One night, while two other ladies, who were on a visit to this helpless family, lodged with them, a squad of Confederate soldiers called on them, after all had retired to rest, and ordered them to arise from their beds. They then proceeded to collect all the blankets, quilts and comforts, and gracefully retired to camp with their booty. Mr. PATTERSON is one of those few Union men in the South who never took offence when called a Lincolnite. Perhaps he takes offence at it now, though. Your correspondent, who never before made any objection to the term, prefers not to be called a Lincolnite, since he learned the Louisville Manipulating Committee, or Kitchen Cabinet, is all-powerful with the President. Some of the Kitchen Cabinet think a Secessionist is just as good as anybody else: and we positive Union men don't wish to be mixed up with such scoundrels as Secessionists are.

One of the rebel regiments encamped themselves in a young orchard belonging to Mr. A. D. WEBB, another good Union man, and suffered their horses and mules to ruin the trees. The residence of Mr. S. A. BARCLAY (who has taken refuge in this city, is used by the drunken Gen. HARDEE for headquarters. It was one of the most tasteful and elegant dwellings in Bowling Green, surrounded by a plat of about four acres, richly decorated with choice shrubbery, fine fruit-trees and garden fixtures. After the Vandals took possession, some of his neighbors volunteered to box up the shrubbery in front of the mansion, to protect it from the rebels' horses. This kindness was repeated, when the first boxing was destroyed; but a second time it was removed for firewood. Horses and mules were turned into the grounds, and the beauties and comforts which cost a once happy family years of careful and hopeful toil, beside considerable expense, were annihilated.

But the ruin of a charming city place is but a fraction of Mr. BARCLAY's penalty for being an "alien enemy." He had a farm in the country, with a valuable nursery attached, in which not less than 20,000 choice fruit trees were ready for the market. Many of these trees the rebels took up, and shipped them south, to sell or to decorate their own grounds. They burned every vestige, appropriated all his grain, hay and fodder, and killed all his hogs and other stock at for food. Even a few valuable Cashmere goats, which he had taken the precaution to place in the hands of some friends for safe keeping could not escape. They were hunted up and wantonly butchered."

## AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

### INTERESTING STATEMENTS BY A REFUGEE.

*From the Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 1.*

A gentleman who formerly resided in this city, but has lived in the South for eighteen months past, arrived in town yesterday from Memphis, which place he left on Sunday, Jan. 19. In an interview with him we learned the following facts:

Business in Memphis is completely prostrated. Two-thirds of the business-houses are closed altogether, the others keep open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon. The streets are desolate, and not more than one-half of the dwellings occupied. Shortly after the breaking out of the war, about 2,000 men left for the North. Since then, nine-tenths of the able-bodied men of the city have enlisted in the Southern army. The women are very zealous in the cause of secession, and have formed more than twenty societies for the manufacture of wearing apparel for the soldiers. Provisions are very high in the South, as our readers are already aware. In Memphis flour sells from $9 to $12 per barrel; bacon brings 35 to 40 cents per pound. Fresh pork is sold at 10 cents per pound, the lowness of the price being accounted for by the fact that salt is so scarce as to command $11 per sack. Coffee is sold at from 60 to 75 cents per pound, and would be dearer still but for the plentitude of substitutes, which are so freely used as to make the demand for the genuine article very small.

Candles are in demand at $1 25 per pound, and these a very poor quality. The scarcity of coal has compelled the manufacturers of gas to mix a great deal of resin with the black diamonds. The consequence is, that the people of Memphis see through the gas darkly, and are constantly crying for "light—more light!" Soap is another scarce article. It sells as high as candles—not less than $1 per pound. In boarding houses, as a consequence, one father has to subserve the purposes of several faces. But the article which the Southern heart most feels the need of is whisky, and that has gone up to $3 50 per gallon—hardly to be had even at that.

Clothing is very dear. Overcoats, such as can be obtained here for $15, are sold in Memphis from $45 to $50. Pantaloons and other articles in proportion. Boots, such as are sold here for $7, command $20 there. In the way of "notions" there is a great dearth also. A paper of needles, worth ten cents here, cannot be had for less than $1.25 there.

Confederate notes are taken at par in payment for goods and debts. They constitute the principal circulating medium. Southern bank notes are also taken at par. Shinplasters flood the whole country, and pas current everywhere. Gold and silver are scarce, the former at a premium of 45 per cent., the latter at a premium of 35 to 40 per cent.

It is a great mistake to suppose, notwithstanding all these troublous indications, that the people of the South are not in earnest in their effort to overthrow the Government. There may be a little of the dormant Union spirit in Tennessee, but it seems to have no desire to burst forth. The Southerners are confident that success will crown their efforts, and they have united to make a bold struggle. One thing that serves partly to keep up their spirits is the unflinching disposition to lie evinced by the secession newspapers. In Memphis, they have heard of but one Federal victory since the fall of Sumter—the battle of Rich Mountain. In all the other engagements the Federals, according to the rebel journals, were routed and killed, in numbers ranging from 1,000 to 10,000.

There is a great scarcity of printing-paper all through the South. The proprietors of the Memphis *Appeal* recently visited all the large cities of the Confederacy to buy up what paper of large size they could find for sale. They failed to obtain any of the right dimensions, and were obliged to curtail the "area" of their sheet in consequence. The telegraph has not operated very well lately, for lack of the necessary battery supplies. This offers no great obstruction, however, to the enterprise of Southern journalists, as they usually have more "specials" when all the lines are down than at any other time.

A severe censorship is exercised on all the papers in the South. A. R. CAMAHAN, formerly connected with the *Enquirer*, of this city, now editor of the Memphis *Argus*, was before the Military Committee on two or three different occasions for publishing articles condemning the course of the Confederate Government in certain military matters. He was warned each time that unless he moderated his tone the *Argus* would be suppressed. A similar sentence has been passed on several other editors and journals.

Our informant, as we have said, left Memphis on the 19th of January. He went by railroad to Clarksville, Tenn., thence by stage to Hopkinsville. In order to obtain a pass to leave Memphis, he was obliged to testify before the Military Committee of that city that he was in delicate health, and wished to visit Uniontown, Ky., to see his brother. At Hopkinsville, the Confederate Commander—Gen. CLARK, of Mississippi—refused to pass him beyond his lines until he telegraphed to Memphis to know whether he was "all right." A reply in the affirmative being received, no further difficulty was experienced.

When our informant reached Hopkinsville—on the 23d of January—Gen. CLARK was expecting an attack from Gen. CRITTENDEN, and feared the worst in case it was made. The Confederate forces at that point number about 5,000—nearly one-half of whom are on the sick list. Six hundred sick men were sent to Clarksville between the 17th and 23d of last month. Of the Seventh Texas Regiment, stationed there, 168 privates, 3 non-commissioned officers, and 4 commissioned officers are in the hospitals. Of a Mississippi regiment also there, 153 privates, 20 non-commissioned officers and 3 commissioned officers are sick.

At Feliciana, 12 miles from Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, there are 2,700 cavalry. In Fort Henry, there are 3,000.

Our informant gives us the following items of news in regard to the strength of the Confederates at various points:

At New-Orleans, there are 20,000; there are two batteries of artillery; and at Lake Ponchartrain there are three.

At Mobile, there are 12,000, in command of Gen. WALKER, ex-Secretary of War.

Between Charleston and Savannah, on the railroad line, their are 12,000.

At Pensacola, there are between 15,000 and 20,000.

At Columbus, there are 15,000.

JEFF. THOMPSON is at New-Madrid, in command of 1,200 men.

Gen. FLOYD is at Scottsville, 25 miles from Bowling Green, with 3,000 men. It is believed in the South that he left Western Virginia, not because he was defeated, but because of the scarcity of provisions. They say his men, lived on boiled chesnuts and dried apples for two months previous to their retreat from Virginia.

BEN MCCULLOUGH is in command of a regiment of cavalry near Manassas.

Gen. D. M. FROST, of Camp Jackson notoriety, is at Jacksonport, Ark., recruiting a brigade. He has raised 150 men thus far, or rather that number was raised for him in Memphis.

There are no troops whatever in Memphis—nothing that looks like war, except the manufacture of army clothing, &c.

As to the efficiency of the Southern army, our informant says the men are poorly clad and poorly armed, but well fed. They have plenty to eat, and cannot be starved out. Few of them, he thinks, will reënlist after the expiration of their year's service. The resignation of Gen. PILLOW was a source of disappointment to a great many. PILLOW, it appears, wanted to reinforce Bowling Green, and Gen. POLK declined to let him leave Columbus. He then threw up his commission in a fit of indignation. He is now at Bowling Green as a "spectator," but it is thought he will again enter the service.

The Southern people are confident that their Government will be recognized by the foreign Powers before the first of April. They are in great glee over the "masterly inactivity" of our army, and believe that nothing but a consciousness of our own weakness prevents us from making an attack upon them.

## GEN. HUNTER'S DEPARTMENT.

### "GEN. LANE'S" EXPEDITION.

A SPEECH BY THE GENERAL AT LEAVENWORTH.

The Leuvenworth *Conservative* of Jan. 29, reports a lecture delivered in that city by Gen. LANE for the benefit of the Mercantile Library Association. His subject was "The Duty we owe to our Government in this her hour of direst extremity." He said:

"This Government of ours cost more than any other Government; more blood and treasure were spent in establishing it. A handful of men, only four millions, unprovided with arms and munitions of war, undertook to fight the first Power of the world; and but for the fact that God smiled upon them, encouraged and aided them, they must have been defeated.

In examining this question we should inquire, where is the Government on earth that has more fully protected the persons and property of its subject than ours? Now, any Government is entitled to all the efforts that its subjects can put forth. While the citizens of other Governments give all, we should give more than all. The American citizen should be willing to offer up himself and everything upon the altar of his country.

This Government that has so blessed us is now threatened; the danger is imminent, and where does it come from? Who threatens the existence of this Government? I wish to God I could say to-night that it was threatened by a foreign foe. No; it is threatened by the very people whom it has most protected and blessed.

When I think who caused this war, I feel like a fiend. When I think that the men who have been the Cabinet officers, the Senators, the Congressmen, the Generals, the Colonels; when I think that the very men who, for twenty years have fattened on this Government, are now raising their hands to strike it down—I feel like taking them all by the throat—like throttling and strangling them all.

For a quarter of a century I have been an actor in public affairs, and during all that time I have seen twenty millions at the North governed and controlled by six millions at the South. And no matter how extravagant the demand made by any one of these lords of the lash he had only to rise in his seat and say: "Mr. Speaker, unless this request is granted we shall secede," and the Hotspur gained a submissive acquiescence.

I saw day before yesterday a speech, said to have been delivered in the State of my birth by a man called ABRAHAM HANDSCHA, in which he said this war was caused by the railroads in the Northern States. Great God! I wonder the earth did not open and just let him through! Such a speech at such an hour by a man professing to be a loyal citizen!

What *did* immediately produce the war? I hope there are Douglas Democrats here, and I want to say them that the Douglas Democrats at Charleston brought on this war. It was they who had the nerve and the courage to stand up for the principle that the people of the Territories had a right to govern themselves. If they had consented to give up that principle, the Charleston Convention would have nominated STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and he would in all probability have been elected and alive to-day!

The South, having failed in conquering Kansas, in making it a Slave State—failed, *just a little*, having failed to protect Slavery inside the Constitution, deliberately and coolly went to work to establish its empire outside the Constitution. It may one should say to the South, "We will acknowledge your independence," would it secure peace to us for a day? Never. But I will tell you what it would do. It would write "*coward*" in burning letters on the forehead of every freeman, and hand over to our children a war which we ought to end ourselves. My children may call me everything else, but they shall never call me coward. War, war, perpetually, until the North is conquered by the South, or the South is conquered by the North. There are a class of persons who want to close this war, and permanently, but they want to fight in such a way that the slaves shall not be free. To carry out this policy, you must fight without killing anybody. For, if you kill a master, the slaves will escape. Until the last ten days, the policy has been to so fight as not to hurt Slavery.

The only way to close this war is to fight, and fight everything that stands in the way. Cruel! I remember well, shortly after the battle of Buena Vista, report came into the camp that a party of Mexican men, women and children had been butchered in the mountains. I was ordered out with a detachment of men and brought in forty or fifty mutilated bodies, and reported to Gen. TAYLOR that they were butchered by the Comanches. No one ever questioned Gen. TAYLOR's goodness of heart or his skill as a soldier, but he replied: "The Comanches seem to be fighting on the same side we are. We won't interfere with them." Now, barbarism of the most terrible character has marked every step of this war as waged by the rebels. I don't say I would call in the Comanches, but I do say that it would not pain me to see the negro handling a gun, and I believe the negro may just as well become food for powder as my son. For twenty years I was a respectable member of the Democratic Party.

A VOICE—"Not very respectable."

Well, I mean as respectable as any member of that party can be. Even in 1852 I was still a Democrat, when our party at Baltimore declared that all other subjects might be agitated, but Slavery was sacred. We might "agitate" the Word of God, "agitate" His law, "agitate" the golden streets of the golden city—but before Slavery we must bow our faces in silence—it was too sacred to be talked about. I have lost that reverence, and so much progress have I made that I would not give one drop of the blood of the humblest soldier within the sound of my voice to save Slavery from eternal perdition.

We have lost just men enough for the preservation of Slavery, have made widows enough, orphans enough.

Go yonder to that fierce fought battle ground at Springfield. There, out of twelve hundred, five hundred and seventy killed and wounded! Kansas has offered up enough blood to this Moloch, and so has every other State. And I thank God our Government is satisfied that the war has gone along far enough in that direction. Who feeds this rebellion? Four million slaves. Who clothes this rebellion? Four million slaves. Take them from that side, and put them on this side. (Applause.) If they were *mules*, you would do it in a minute. And yet I think a man is worth more to the enemy than a mule.

One of the Cabinet Ministers asked me the other day how many slaves I could profitably use in a column of 34,000 men. I replied 34,000, beside the teamsters. I told him I wanted to see every soldier a knight-errant, and behind him his squire, to do all his work, so that I may use the soldier just to shoot traitors, and send them to that home prepared for them from the beginning. I would like to have the rebels killed by a gentleman. Let the soldiers go on with their killing, and the squires go on with their burying. And if the squires get guns I don't propose to punish the negro if he kills a traitor. Now I may lose my standing in the church, but I tell you I take stock in every negro insurrection, and I don't care how many there are. If they don't want to be killed by negroes, let them lay down their arms.

The new Secretary of War has turned over a new leaf. A healthy public sentiment, created by God himself, compelled that statesman to publish to the army, "Henceforth your business is to attack, pursue and destroy the enemy." No more taking of the oath; no more swearing in the rattlesnake. Why, to my certain knowledge, the rebels over here in Missouri have been sworn over five times, and they are rattlesnakes yet. The true way to close this rebellion is to detach the four million slaves. A man says, "LANE, if you do that, won't you make them *free?*" Great God! what a terrible calamity! Every slave within this Government is destined to be free. God has so determined. (Applause.)

[Gen. LANE then fully answere the question, that the liberation of the slaves would work injustice to the northern laborer. Instead of diminishing the wages it would increase them.]

The chains are to be stricken from every limb, France is to be the battle-cry from North to South, from East to West.

The negroes are much more intelligent than I had ever supposed. I have seen them come into camp (occasionly) looking down as though slaves. By-and-by they begin to straighten themselves, throw back their shoulders, stand erect, and soon look God straight in the face. They are the most affectionate, impulsive, domestic beings in the world. No one loves mother, wife children, more than the negro, and they are altogether smarter people than we give them credit for—I mean, we Democrats!

After a long day's march, after getting supper for the men, after feeding and cleaning the horses, I have seen them out, just back of the tents, drilling. And they take to drill as a child takes to its mother's milk. They soon learn the step, soon learn the position of the soldier, and the manual of arms. You can see that in the innermost recesses of their souls the "devil is in them." Gen. WASHINGTON did not lie when he said his negroes fought as well as white men. Gen. JACKSON did not lie when he paid that noble compliment to his black soldiers at New-Orleans. Give them a fair chance—put arms into their hands—and they will do the balance of the fighting in this war.

So terrific is the crime of these traitors, I care not who involves them in ruin and death. Let us teach them treason against this Government is crime against God, as well as against man. I care not whether the punishment is inflicted on the battle-field, on the gallows, or from the brush by a negro. Death! death that crushes out this terrible rebellion—let our children remember that the punishment of treason is death.

Why see here: it almost unmans me to hear people talk about the "constitutional rights" of States in rebellion, of States outside of the Constitution. The "constitutional rights" of South Carolina! Great God! I wonder how long it will be before Kansas is called upon to return a fugitive slave to South Carolina, to Missouri. When the Kansas man is called upon to return a slave, let him remember the 570 dead and wounded at Springfield, now charged up to the account of the State of Missouri. Do you love Kansas, love your wife and home? See to it that Missouri is free. If you love these things, see to it that there is not a slave left there thirty days hence.

There is this Cherokee country, down there. We want Kansas *a square State*, with as much front north and south as east and west. The Cherokee country just gives us that. If there are slaves there they must be treated as as we treat them in Missouri. Then add that territory to Kansas, and we can raise our cotton and carry on our own manufactures, and if hereafter our children are stricken with the secession disease, they can secede and sustain themselves.

I believe it is the business of Kansas *exclusively*, with the gallant assistance of Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio and other States soon to be represented here, to free all slaves west of the Mississippi. Oh, what a thrill of delight would run through the country to hear Kansas declare that neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the boundaries of Texas, and, having made the declaration, to fight it through! That little colony planted here in '54 freed Kansas, then Cherokee, then Texas, then Arkansas, then Louisiana, and Slavery was blotted out, crushed out, west of the Mississippi. That's the business of Kansas, assisted by the gallant West.

I am authorized by the Government to say to every officer and private that I will feed a slave for each one of you, and I don't care how soon you catch him.

In conclusion let me tell you that the only way to serve your Government and serve it effectually is by declaring that you are soldiers of freedom. To take up the glove the traitors have thrown down; answer their challenge by boldly proclaiming the battle-cry of freedom. With that, oh how certain are we of our leader. God himself marches before, and, for my part, I would just as soon follow him as any other leader.

Farewell, and when we meet again may it be in the pipinff umes of peace.

### A PETITION FROM THE INDIANS.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes the following document:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Jan. 28, 1862.

*To our Great Father, the President of the United States:*

FATHER: We are told by our friends that there is some doubt as to whether the *Great War Chief*, Gen. LANE, will command the expedition to our country. Our object in having this letter sent to you, is to beg that Gen. LANE be placed in command of that expedition, as we believe that no other warrior can place us in possession of our country again so effectually as he can.

Our people have heard of Gen. LANE many seasons ago. They have now, with but a handful of warriors, he beat back the enemy when they were as numerous as the leaves of the forest, and restored peace and quiet to Kansas.

Our people have been told that he would come with an army to restore them to their homes, and to avenge the great wrongs they have suffered. It has made their hearts glad to hear it. They have suffered much. They have been driven from their homes in the dead of Winter, when the earth was clothed in white; many of them have been frozen to death. All of them have lost all they possessed.

There are now six thousand women and children in Southern Kansas without food, but scantily clothed, and exposed to all the horrors of a severe Winter.

Our agents have done and are now doing all they can to relieve us, but we have comfortable homes in our country, and we wish to be restored to them.

Gen. LANE is our friend. His heart is big for the Indian. He will do more for us than any one else.

The hearts of our people will be sad if he does not come. They will follow him wherever he may lead. They will sweep the rebels before them like a terrible fire over the dry prairie.

We beg our *Great Father* and our *Great War Chief*, Gen. MCCLELLAN, that they will listen to the prayers of their children.

(Signed) His
OPOTHEYOHOLO. X
Mark.
Head Chief of the Creek Nation.
His
ALUKTUSTENUKE, X
Mark.
Head Chief of the Seminole Nation.
(Attest) G. A. CUTTER.
United States Agent for the Creek Indians.

## GEN. HUNTER'S ORDERS.

### REGULATION OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Jan. 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 8.—1. That portion of section 10 of the act approved July 22, 1861, which authorizes the election of volunteer officers up to the rank of Captain, was repealed by section 3 of the act approved Aug. 6, 1861. Paragraph No. 1,648 of the Revised Regulations for the Army, 1861, is as follows: "Vacancies occurring among the commissioned officers of the volunteer regiments will be filled by the Governors of the respective States by which the regiments were furnished. Information of such appointments will, in all cases, be furnished to the Adjutant-General of the army."

2. From the aforementioned law and regulation it is clear that no officer can properly be recognized who does not hold a commission from the President of the United States, or from the Governor of the State by which the regiment or company is furbished.

3. Officers of the Volunteer Service tendering their resignations, will forward through the intermediate commanders to the General Commanding the Department, who is authorized by paragraph No. 1,647 Revised Regulations for the Army, 1861, to grant them honorable discharges. A clear statement of the cause will accompany every resignation.

4. The tenth section of the act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, authorizes the General commanding the Department to appoint a Military Board or Commission, of not less than three or more than five officers, whose duty it shall be to examine the capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct and efficiency of any commissioned officer of volunteers within the Department who may be reported to the Board or Commission. Agreeably to this law, Boards will from time to time be detailed for the examination of volunteer officers in this Department.

5. All officers serving in this Department will at once exert themselves to procure commissions from their respective Governors, in order to avoid further complications of the question of rank, and to enable them to receive their pay.

6. All officers commanding regiments, companies or detachments, who permit their men to suffer from their neglect in not making out the proper roll, reports, returns and requisitions, will immediately be placed under arrest and reported to these headquarters for trial. By order of

Maj.-Gen. HUNTER.

CHARLES G. HALPIN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

### PREPARING TO TAKE THE FIELD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Jan. 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.—1. The troops of this Department will be held in readiness to take the field at an hour's notice. It is not a proper time to send in requisitions when a command is under marching orders.

2. All furloughs and leaves of absence heretofore given by any officer in this Department, are hereby revoked, and both officers and enlisted men will at once return to their respective commands.

3. All furloughs and leaves of absence hereafter granted, will require the express sanction, in writing, of the General commanding the Department, and any officer who absents himself, without such sanction, will be reported as a deserter, and his name dropped from the pay-roll of the army.

By order of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER.

CHAS. G. ALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## BORDER SCOUTS.

*From the Leavenworth Conservative, Jan. 28.*

Among the most active and daring of the Union scouts in the Southwest are four young men, known as the Norrises and Breedins. Acquainted with every cross-road and by-way, they scour the country for a radius of seventy-five miles south and east of Fort Scott. Their very names are a terror to secession, and every plan that ingenuity could devise has been resorted to to effect their destruction. Not long since the younger NORRIS was wounded in a skirmish near Shanghai, in which six out of a party of twelve, under Lieut. LEWIS, met with a similar fate while contending against treble their number of the enemy. He is in the saddle again, however, and ready for the field. These men formerly resided in Golden Grove, Mo., fifteen miles beyond Lamar, in the direction of Greenfield. The elder BREEDIN has a wife and family still living there.

A couple of weeks ago, being anxious to visit his family, he took with him a party of six well-armed and determined men, and went down. Their arrival in the settlement became known to some of his secession neighbors and a plan was instantly set on foot to "take them in." On the third night, being apprehensive of an attack, they assembled at a house in the settlement, where, after making all necessary preparations, they betook themselves to sleep. About 2 o'clock, they were awakened by the approach of the enemy. They quietly took their places behind the fence surrounding the house, ready to give the foe a warm reception. The secession force approached to within thirty yards, halted, and most of them dismounted for the attack. "Now," said the Captain, "creep up cautiously, and when I fire the signal gun, make a rush for the house and surround it." BREEDIN and his comrades lay quietly in their corners until the enemy were within a few yards of them, when they delivered their fire with terrible effect, just as the secesh Captain was about to fire his "signal gun." A prisoner whom the attacking party had with them shouted, as he heard the discharge, "D—n it, gentlemen, there's a good many signal guns there." For a few minutes the skirmish was a hot one, when four of our men, having emptied all their rifles and pistols, and fearing that they might be surrounded, retired past the house into the timber, and made their way to Fort Scott on foot, leaving BREEDIN, CARPENTER and JONES still at the fence fighting. JONES had nothing but a musket, but he made every shot tell. CARPENTER, a boy of 18 or 19 years, had left his revolver in the house. After firing his Sharpe's rifle he threw it down, ran into the house, got his revolver, and coolly closing the door after him, returned to his post at the fence. Astonished at the telling and rapid fire from the fence, the enemy became panic-stricken, and rushing to their horses with loud cries of "We are whipped! we can't stand the Minies," &c., fled in utter confusion on the Greenfield road, leaving two dead and six wounded—two of them have since died—on the field. They continued their flight about three miles, when the captain succeeded in stopping a few of them; but the barking of some dogs started them again, and no more halts were made until they reached Greenfield. A messenger was immediately sent to PRICE for a regiment of troops to come and drive BREEDIN out of the country.

Eight horses were left by the enemy in their flight; these were captured by BREEDIN and his companions, and after scouring the country two days longer, they returned to Fort Scott, bringing two prisoners, the eight secession horses, and the horses left by their own party. The distance is about seventy miles. The secession party, by their own account, numbered not less than 130 men. BREEDIN's whole force, as we before stated, was but seven.

## MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

### GEN. LANDER'S COMMAND.

A letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Camp Kelley, opposite Cumberland, Jan. 19, says:

"Gen. LANDER, sent to Romney to relieve Gen. KELLEY, whose health precluded the possibility of his continuing longer in active command, fell back before Gen. JACKSON, who is 16,000 strong, and has twenty-two pieces of artillery, to this point. *This movement was made by order of Gen. McClellan.* LANDER, however, still remains on the Virginia side of the Potomac, refusing to enter Maryland. You will soon hear of an extensive battle by this division of the army of the Potomac. We are outnumbered two to one, as has always been the case in this war, although there are troops enough in Gen. BANKS' column and the camps in Ohio, to have given us equal numbers. Many of our men are detached to guard the railroads.

The desperate character of our General is well known, and his name has hitherto been the harbinger of success in battle; but we know by his anxious looks and constant watchfulness that this time, at least, he is quite apprehensive as to the result. If we are conquered, Ohio must ask why we are left here without reinforcements, and Gen. LANDER in command, who swears all the rebels in Virginia shall not make him cross the Potomac."

A letter to the Cleveland *Herald*, dated Jan. 20 says:

"To-day our force was joined by the Twenty-ninth and Sixty-second Ohio Regiments, and two heartier looking regiments I think never entered the State of Virginia.

We have also received reinforcements in the shape of two six-gun

## THE USAGES OF WAR.

**Continuation of Dr. Lieber's Lecture—The Treatment of the Wounded—Of the Physicians—Firing on Sentinels—Flags of Truce in War—Treatment of the Spy.**

WOUNDED.

In early times the wounded were killed, or tortured, or allowed to die, as might please the victor. In modern warfare, the wounded on the battle-field is protected in his misfortune; the wounded enemy is a sacred person; he is of course a prisoner, but must be provided for by him into whose hands he falls. When this is not done the people have become again barbarous. The wounded of both parties should be treated the same. At the time of the Crimean war, a Russian officer was taken prisoner, and treated like a prisoner of war. He was, however, recognized as one who had been seen to instigate the soldiers to bayonet wounded soldiers on the ground. He was tried by a Court-martial, found guilty and executed.

PHYSICIANS.

*First*—They should not be fired upon by single aim; they are ministering angels bringing comfort to the wounded, and should not be shot any more than a Chaplain, and who would fire upon a Chaplain?

*Second*—If taken prisoner, they should be set free, unless special reasons prevent it.

*Third*—They may retain them if they lack physicians, provided the enemy fully trusts them. In one of the most sanguinary battles of modern times, the enemy drove the French till they reached the tables erected for the use of the surgeons, where they were then at work, yet no one thought of touching them—a very striking illustration of things as they always should be.

FIRING ON SENTINELS.

On this I would say that firing upon a single man for no other purpose than killing him is murder. It may be that you do not want the enemy to keep one at a given point, and under such circumstances I have known cases in which warning was given to the enemy that after such a time any one found there would be shot. This is right, chivalrous and Christian. The object of the war and of a battle lies beyond the wars and all killing not conducive to this end is murder. Some officers and physicians in the Prussian army were discussing some point in anatomy, and when the dispute arose to some height, one of them said if he had a body he would prove it. An officer went out and ordered a sentinel to shoot a picket as soon as he should have a chance. This became known, and the officer was tried by a Court-martial, and found guilty, and punished.

FLAGS OF TRUCE.

Formerly when he was allowed to approach, he was blindfolded, but this I think is not done now. The law of war does not oblige one to receive them. They have often been sent in the midst of battle, and of course not received. NAPOLEON made use of them in 1813, in his campaign in SAXONY, to gain information, it is thought, and they were rightly refused; of course, this was not blamed. When this is not used for the purpose of candid intercourse, it is treachery, and punished, when possible, as such; it is simply changing the flag of truce into a spy, and we need not hesitate in calling this abuse treason against humanity itself, because it is depriving this institution of its beneficent character. It is an institution of elementary character, and if you strike it out barbarism must follow. To use it for the purpose of spying out the condition of the enemy, is an abuse of it, as much as it would be for the other side to take him prisoner, or shoot him.

THE SPY.

For the spy there is universally settled an ignominous death by the law of war; he is hanged, no matter who he may be; he does not receive that death which the soldier considers honorable—to be shot. Many heroic officers have nobly volunteered to enter the enemy's lines in disguise, yet they do it in the face of all the consequences. The law of war universally allows the use of the spy. Spies may be persons who belong to a conquered country, and give information to their own Government.

The rules here given apply to civil war quite as much as to the war between two independent Governments. But there is this great difficulty in a civil war—that on the one hand the rebel or insurgent, besides being a warfarer, is a criminal to be punished, or, at any rate, punishable, while in the case of the prisoner of war between nations, the idea of punishment has nothing to do with him. Still, the number, in the case of an extended insurrection, on the ground of expediency, precludes the idea of lawfully punishing them, while the criminality of the rebel may indeed be only greater. Spies, in civil war demand unequivocal and entire application of the law—the halter without weakness.

### A Word for our City Militia.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

While all the energies of our inventive age seem at present turned toward improvements in weapons of war, the important fact that it is essential to have men skilled to the handling of arms, seems in a great measure to be overlooked, and the object of the present article is to call attention to the benefits of more thorough instruction to our City Militia.

While no one can gainsay that in the ordinary requirements of the drill-room and holiday parades, our citizen soldiers are nearly perfect, yet their ambition should, by no means, rest content with their present laurels, as it would be greatly regretted were they to fade when exposed to the smoke of battle, and when torn by angry shots.

It will, no doubt, be conceded that bravery and skill are the two great essentials to success. The possession of the first we would not, for a moment, question, but our militia certainly lack that thorough knowledge of the weapons they carry which would enable them to cope successfully with the scientific armies of Europe. In the military schools of England and France, a certain number of officers and sergeants are instructed every year, who serve afterward as the teachers to their respective battalions, and a glance at the routine gone through with by them will show the reasons for the splendid success which generally attended the conflicts between the small forces of the Allies and the hosts of Russians opposed to them during the late war in the Crimea. At Hythe, England, and Vincennes, France, the men are taught first, to know and name every portion of the musket, and to take it apart and clean it; then their "estimating distances drill," as it is called, commences, the men being made to judge the number of yards distant various objects are, as an aid to which a man or men being placed at a distance known to the pupil, he is told to enumerate what appears most prominent, and then what disappears at a greater distance, such as features, neck, &c. While the men are thus becoming skilled in judging correctly various distances, their target practice is continued till they attain such proficiency that, it is said, a number of men scattered over a field, will, at a bugle note, start from the ground, adjust the back sight, and discharge their guns at a mark placed while they lay concealed, and of which none knew the distance, and yet few or none of the bullets will be thrown away.

Then their gymnastic exercises, especially their drill with the bayonet, are such as to develop every muscle, and give the men that confidence in their power of attack, defence and assaults on fortifications which, in actual conflict, carry troops so far on the road to victory.

Now, while it is not proposed to devote the time necessary to reach such efficiency as regular troops attain, yet an afternoon a week, during this dull season of business, spent in field exercise and target practice, where the men should be properly taught, would accomplish much, and give our militia an insight into those duties they may be at any moment compelled to undertake. W.

### Personal.

W. H. RUSSELL, LL. D., was in Toronto on Saturday last *en route* for Montreal and Quebec. He intends to return to Washington.

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes: "It is gratifying to have an assurance, as we do, in a recent letter from Rev. Dr. HOGE, that the cause of religion is flourishing in Richmond, if nothing else is. The letter is dated at Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 13. The writer says a great revival was in progress, and things spiritually were looking well."

Gov. CURTIN, Hon. SIMON CAMERON and Senator COWAN arrived in Philadelphia on Friday night.

### Obituary.

Judge SIBLEY, of Rush, Genesee County, died in that place on Friday last. He was born in Sandlake, Rensselaer County, in 1786. In 1804 he removed to Genesee County, settling in Rush two years afterward, and married the lady who still survives him in 1807. In 1812 he removed to Riga, returning to Rush about 1835, where he resided to the day of his death. In the war of 1812-15, Judge S. was a volunteer, and served on the frontiers under Col. SWIFT. In civil affairs he performed his share of duty as a citizen. He was a Supervisor for his town before the County of Monroe war organized, and since, was one of the early Members of the Legislature from Genesee, Canal Superintendent, Collector of the Port of Genesee, under Polk, and County Judge. He also held various other appointments, and was a number of times nominated for Congress by the Democrats.

## CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

REMOVAL OF TENTS AND HUTS FROM THE PARK—PROTEST AGAINST THE "CAB BILL—SALTING THE STREETS, ETC.

After the reading of the minutes, several petitions and resolutions were appropriately referred.

A resolution to remove the tents and huts in the City Hall Park was unanimously adopted.

Mr. BARNEY offered a resolution protesting against the passage of the "Cab bill," now before the Legislature, which, after some discussion, was laid over.

The Street Commissioner was called on for a list of all the work now progressing in the Bureau of Wharves and Piers, the number of Inspectors and others employed, with the amount of their salaries.

A resolution to punish books, "maps," badges, &c., &c., to the members of the Common Council was adopted.

The ordinance prohibiting entirely the sprinkling of the streets with salt was called up, and after considerable discussion, varied by motions to amend, to adjourn, &c., a motion was made by Mr. JONES to refer the matter to the Committee on Railroads with directions to have the parties interested before them, and report at the earliest moment, which was lost, and several motions to adjourn were made, in each case, the ayes and noes being called, and always voted down, as were several motions to refer, postpone, &c., and to amend amendments. Each party, one opposed and the other favoring, being resolved not to yield, and the previous question being called and ordered, the ordinance was put upon its concurrence, as it came from the other Board, after a debate of over an hour and a half, and lost by a vote of, ayes, 11; noes, 12.

### BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A STENOGRAPHER FOR THE COURT OF SESSIONS AND OYER AND TERMINER—A NEW COUNTY STOCK TO BE CREATED—CORONERS BILLS ORDERED PAID—THE ANNUAL TAX LEVY.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but not until nearly an hour after the regular time, the members having locked themselves in, probably with reference to the subject of the new Committees. In the absence of the President, Mr. PURDY, (who is still confined to his house by serious illness,) Mr. TWEED was called to the Chair. After the reading of the minutes, several petitions for remissions of tax, and bills were presented and appropriately referred.

The District-Attorney sent in two communications, one asking for the appointment of officers to serve criminal process, and another asking the appointment of a stenographic reporter for the General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer—both of which were referred. Mr. STUART offered a resolution calling upon the Governor to appoint as one of the general assessors, some gentleman from this City, which has to pay 40 per cent. of all the taxes of the State. Adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the Governor. The bills of the Coroners for the last quarter, amounting to $4,614 12, were allowed and ordered paid, as also the bills of various physicians for holding *post-mortem* examinations by order of the Coroners; also bill of J. H. TOBITT ($678) for printing documents for the Board. The Committee to whom had been referred the communication from the Comptroller on the subject of creating a further fund, known as the "New-York County Court House Stock," bearing 7 per cent. interest, and authorizing the Sinking Fund Commissioners to purchase the same when deemed advisable, reported favorably thereon, and presented the draft of an act, which was adopted and ordered to be sent to Albany. The same Committee reported in favor of a further appropriation of $25,000 for the new Court House. The Board then adjourned until Friday at 12 o'clock, when the Board will take up the tax levy.

### American Guests Declined at the Tuileries.

*Correspondence of the London Star.*

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

The late ball at the Tuileries has been a source of no small degree of heart-burnings to some Americans here, who may well complain in this as in other respects that the sins of the fathers have been visited upon the children, or to speak less enigmatically, that about twenty-five who applied for invitations have been kept out of the Tuileries last Wednesday in consequence of the evil repute obtained for America, the Americans and American diplomacy by the United States Ministers representing in Europe the Pro-Slavery Cabinets during the last fifteen years, but more particularly by Messrs. MASON and FAULKNER. To go back to the primary cause of the notes exchanged a few days since between Mr. DAYTON and M. THOUVENEL, it is necessary to prevent any misconception being formed on the subject, or the public taking into its head that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs had any idea of insulting the Cabinet of President LINCOLN in the course he adopted respecting the last Court ball. It is no secret that the prescriptive privilege of obtaining an *entree* to the different European Courts for American citizens was employed by the nominal Ministers of the United States, not in reality of the slave aristocracy of the South, as a piece of political capital, just as their chiefs across the Atlantic employed the Treasury patronage as a means of political corruption, to purchase the votes of mobs in the Eastern cities. In consequence, American Ministers became a byword on the Continent; and an irruption of the most "salable" and aristocratic of the rowdy stamp of American men, with troops of female relations, crowded the receptions of the European Sovereigns; stared, were impudent, and altogether behaved most oddly when they went to look at Kings and Queens, by way of paying their respects. When Mr. FAULKNER was over here a *fracas* took place between the Chamberlain at the Tuileries and somebody introduced by the former, who, if I remember rightly, now swells the ranks of the Secessionists. While the Frenchman was smarting under the affront he received, a grand ball came off, and Mr. FAULKNER, thinking that he could ride rough-shod over courtly etiquette as easily as he could conspire against the country whose Constitution he had sworn to respect, conceived the idea of taking to the Tuileries his daughter, freshly arrived, without having her name, according to regulation, inscribed on the list sent a few days previous to the Emperor's Chamberlain. When the appointed evening came, the Minister and his family, with about sixty Americans, made their appearance. The first presented to the Chamberlain was the lady taken on her father's sole invitation and responsibility; but her name was not to be found in the list. What the consequences might have been it is difficult to say, if Mr. CLARK, then Secretary to the United States Legation, had not come to the rescue, and said, "*Elle est la fille du Ministre.*" The gentleman charged with the task of ushering in the invited to their Imperial Majesties, could ill conceal his anger at this intrusion, and presented the uninvited lady with the worst possible grace. The upshot of the matter was, that neither Mr. FAULKNER, any member of his family, nor those presented by him, were invited to any ball, dinner or reception that subsequently took place during his stay in Paris. Mr. DAYTON arrived here when all this was fresh in the minds of the Court officials; but, perhaps fortunately, at a time when nothing of a very gay nature was going forward at the Tuileries, as the respect which he personally inspires by his eminently respectable qualities might not have prevented some disagreeable collision. In the meantime, the Minister of Foreign Affairs devised a plan which, in the event of the present American Minister being replaced by one less worthy, would put a stop to him going to the Tuileries, as did Messrs. MASON and FAULKNER, the former of whom sometimes brought eighty persons in his train, about twenty or thirty more than all the other foreigners presented by their respective ambassadors. M. THOUVENEL accordingly wrote to Mr. DAYTON for a list of those whom he meant to bring to the ball, containing also some particulars as to their social position, rank, and official standing. The latter wrote to say, that the only official person going with him would be the Secretary of the Legation, and that as America was a Republic ranks of necessity did not exist among the Americans. On account of the impression under which the Southern Ministers had left the Imperial Court—that Americans considered they had a perfect right to go to its balls and festivities, Mr. DAYTON also took the opportunity of saying that he did not, on the part of his countrymen, claim the right to bring as many as pleased to go, because of the extensive privileges in that respect hitherto so courteously granted them by the French. The invitations were finally brought down from about twenty-five for those not presented to about five, to the great mortification of about fifteen or sixteen persons. The correspondence on this subject has been transmitted to Washington, and will shortly be officially published.

### English and American Sentiment.

The following is an extract from a private letter, addressed by a leading merchant of London to a correspondent in this City:

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1862.

The City of Washington sends a telegram of peace. Thank God! We have as yet no particulars. I trust it will be found that our Government made the necessary demand with every courtesy and consideration, and that your Government have made reparation with dignity; yielding to a just demand, and not as bending before a wrongful one, because at the moment it has its hands full at home. So, we shall not only avoid war now, but shall not sow the seeds for future trouble. What with our *Times* and your *Herald*, to avoid mischief is difficult enough.

Many of us on this side were at first so alarmed by the tone of your Government Press, that we began to fear that there was really going to be an attempt to *throw* us into war before we knew where we were; and doubtless there are certain classes in this country, who would have desired war. Be assured they are a miserable minority.

Had we found ourselves at war with the United States upon a question of international law, in which they had asserted that they were right, and in which they had offered arbitration, I believe there would have arisen a storm of indignation before which the minority must have been swept away.

I send you inclosed a circular, which I issued with this sort of feeling. I now do not believe that our Government wanted or expected war. I say *our Government*; I can't answer for PALMERSTON, but have no doubt in regard to RUSSELL, GLADSTONE, ARGYLE, and GIBSON. I believe it will be found that the tone of our Government dispatches was unexceptionable, and that our hasty preparations and dispatch of troops to Canada were not only making ready for the worst, but were meant as a sign that we were really in earnest, and as a leverage to enable your Government to do what was right.

Do you, on your side of the water, feel any doubt as to the wrong of the seizure of these *Southern Scamps?* No one here does. I have seen no case quoted, that we in our most violent days ever perpetrated in any degree parallel. The question seems disposed of by two simple propositions:

1. There can be no contraband of war on a neutral vessel, sailing from and (known to be) bound to a neutral port; and, therefore, all the talk about dispatches, written or living, falls to the ground as totally irrelevant.

2. As rebels, they were, of course, protected by a neutral flag.

I am grieved to hear from all quarters that there is a strong anti-English feeling springing up in America; an idea that we have left our old anti-Slavery principles, and exhibited no sympathy for the North struggling for freedom, and so forth. Without saying there is no shadow of justice in this idea, I must say I think there is but a shadow. The truth is that mutual misunderstanding is at the bottom of all this.

Our people don't at all clearly understand that the war is essentially a war against Slavery. You will say they ought to do so—ought to see that the idea of secession arose solely from the North at last making, or being supposed to be going to make a stand against the *extension of Slavery*. This is true. On the other hand you will admit as palliations of our ignorance, the language for so long of your Northern statesmen about Slavery; and the hatred of your people generally against the colored race. It would seem, from the altered tone of your statesmen that the *real* meaning of the war, will become more and more palpable, and that we on this side may soon hail the Stars and Stripes as the banner of Abolitionism!

Now, on the other hand, for what I take to be a misunderstanding on your side in regard to our action. You seem much offended by our "premature recognition" of the South as belligerents. Here I think you are all wrong altogether!

1. It was a fact which we could do no other than recognize at once; and

2. It was good for you, and necessary for us to do so; otherwise, if the cruisers of the South stopped our vessels, we must either hold your Government responsible for their acts, or treat them as pirates to be hung when taken. How could *we* treat them as pirates, when *you* could not, and dare not? Again, it is the North that has a fleet not the South; and by our recognition, we have given you the right of search (always within the limits of the law,) and the right to blockade the South.

We *shall* be obliged to go further and recognize the South as an established Government, unless you make haste to beat her, which I trust, from the last news, you are going to do.

Meantime, I hope on the other side of the Atlantic you will be disposed to give us a little credit for a certain magnanimity in going without cotton, and making (YOUR DEAR FRIENDS!) the French go without it, too; and, so far as our people (not the aristocracy generally) go for having the *truest sympathy with your great fight*, and for having forgotten, in that sympathy, the old sores of St. Juan, Maine, and Oregon frontiers, &c., &c.

### From the British West Indies.

*From the Boston Post, Feb. 1.*

It is to be hoped the people of Great Britain are not as bitter in their feelings towards the United States as the inhabitants of the Provinces and of the British West India Islands. Capt. CROSTON, of schooner *Eureka*, of Portland, who was wrecked on Elbow Key, Jan. 10, and afterwards spent a week at Nassau, N. P., leaving there on the 20th, has arrived in Boston, and informs us that the hostility of the people there is extreme. A Union man, known as such, can with difficulty walk the streets without being insulted. It has been stated that the United States gunboat *Flambeau* was prohibited from taking in coal at the depot established there by our Government, while British and Southern vessels engaged in running the blockade, enjoy every facility in obtaining all the supplies they wish. While these facts are fully confirmed by Capt. CROSTON, he asserts positively that Lieut. TEMPLE, commanding the *Flambeau*, is unfit for his position. He laid at anchor at Nassau, doing nothing, (the vessel needing no repairs,) from the 14th to the 19th of January, and had also spent a week there only a short time previous, the vessels running in and out in the meantime, loaded with cotton, firearms, &c., apparently disturbing him but little. During his last visit there the steamer *Caroline*, from Charleston, S. C., came in (on Saturday, Jan. 18) with a cargo of one thousand bales cotton. She ran alongside of ship *Eliza Bonsall*, a fine vessel built at Bath, Me., but now owned at Charleston and bound to England, and discharged the entire cargo on board of her. (The *Eliza Bonsall*, it will be recollected, brought our arms and ammunition from Europe, which formed the cargo of the steamer *Isabel*, quite recently arrived at Charleston.) Capt. CROSTON states that he saw the *Caroline* for an hour or two before she entered the port, when some six or seven miles outside. The weather was good, and had the *Flambeau* been on the alert a valuable prize might have been secured. Lieut. TEMPLE afterward expressed his mortification at her arrival while he was at anchor, accompanied with some comments on the impossibility of an effective blockade! On being informed, in the presence of Capt. CROSTON, that the *Caroline* had dipped her colors to him as she came in, he regretted that he had not noticed the fact, that he "might have returned the compliment." The American Consul, SAMUEL WHITING, Esq., objected to this remark, and advised him to resign his commission and return home, adding that he "would do less harm in South Carolina than on board of an American vessel." TIMOTHY DARLING, Esq., a well-known merchant at Nassau, formerly of Calais, Me., informed Capt. CROSTON that, at a dinner at his house, Lieut. TEMPLE said that if ordered to assist in the bombardment of Charleston, he "should obey, *but with the same feelings as he should obey a command to fire on the City of Boston.*" This may have been only "after-dinner talk," not deliberate language, and Lieut. TEMPLE, who sailed on the 19th for Port Royal, S. C., may be able to prove himself a true Union man at heart. Capt. CROSTON states further that it was not necessary for the *Flambeau* to go to Key West for coal. She could have anchored outside of Nassau, alongside of the coal-laden vessels and taken it on board with perfect safety. As to the Southern blockade, vessels were occasionally arriving at Nassau, but they were small, and escaped with difficulty from the Southern ports. A schooner arrived about the 20th, which had been three weeks in getting out of the harbor of St. Johns, Fla.

### Representative Ely.

Corporal W. H. MOORELL, in his recollection of prison life in Richmond, tells the following stories of Congressman ELY. He says:

"Mr. ELY received many visitors of distinction, including the redoubted WIGFALL, PORCHER MILES, MARSHALL and BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, Bishop DOANE, of South Carolina, and the celebrated PAUL MORPHY, of New-Orleans. The visit of the chess champion of the world might have been susceptible of an ironical interpretation in view of our splendid opportunities at the prison grates. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, I believe, expressed much sympathy for Mr. ELY, and engaged to use his best influence to obtain his release.

About the time MASON and SLIDELL were captured, Mr. ELY became quite uneasy. It was understood that a member of the Federal Congress proposed to confine these distinguished conspirators in dungeons as hostages for Col. CORCORAN and others, and Mr. ELY naturally feared that in case this was done he would himself receive a similar compliment of personal distinction. He accordingly despatched Confederate Commissary WARNER to "President DAVIS," with a request to ascertain what he (Mr. DAVIS,) thought his (Mr. ELY's "chances" were? The Commissary fulfilled his mission, and returned with his tidings. He was met by Mr. ELY with a spring of joyful anticipation. "Well," said the messenger, "I called upon the President and asked him what he thought your chances were, and his only reply was, 'Well, Mr. Commissary, do you mean in this world, or the next?'"

Mr. ELY winced slightly under a retort so uncourteous and unexpected, but soon recovered his complacency under the reflection probably that he might one day reciprocate his politeness either "in this world or the next," provided, of course, that JEFF. should in due season arrive at the stool of *repentance*.

A pleasant episode one day occurred pending an interesting discussion among the prisoners on the subject of exchange. Mr. ELY was citing undoubted authorities on "What contitutes a belligerent?" when he suddenly espied among his outside listeners the dilapidated visage of a depreciated darkey, peering in at the windows. Mr. ELY instantly dismissed the case in hand, and proceeded to "knock down" the chattel to the highest bidder. The purchaser, I believe, was Lieut. HART, at the round sum of $1,400. I seriously doubt whether the negro would have brought fourteen cents upon any block outside the prison jurisdiction, a fitting commentary upon the financial ability and tact of a Northern member of Congress, who had been exposed but a few weeks to the slavery and secession virus.

Mr. ELY had at one time effected arrangements for his escape. Having offered the sum of $5,000 to any one who would successfully "put him through," the proposition was accepted by Dr. GRISWOLD. He obtained a parole, and was not long in searching out the right man for the undertaking. This was an engineer who had for many years been employed on James River, and knew every crook, inlet and forest on the banks. The boat was made ready, the oars muffled, and all arrangements perfected for a start on the day following; but at the decisive moment, Dr. GRISWOLD was arrested and sent to New-Orleans, where he died, and the project was abandoned.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—We regard the TIMES as not only the ablest New-York daily, but as containing more full and reliable news than any other daily we receive. The principal Editor of the TIMES, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, has long been in public life, is one of the ablest political writers in the country, and conducts the TIMES in a candid, able and judicious manner. We commend the TIMES to all wanting an Eastern paper, and especially to business men, as containing the most full and reliable market and commercial reports.—*Wooster (O.) Republican.*

## MONETARY AFFAIRS

**For Markets, see Sixth Page.**

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 3, 1862.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $6,000 U. S. 6s '81, Cou. | 89 | 50 M. S. & N. I. G. S. | b30 41⅜ |
| 1,000 U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. W. Ln. ⅓ y'rly | 87 | 50 do | b10 41⅜ |
| 5,000 U. S. 6s '74, Cou. | 76⅜ | 50 do | c 41 |
| 1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. | 1869 80 | 200 Erie Railway | 33⅛ |
| 5,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. | 1877 69⅜ | 100 do | b30 33⅛ |
| 1,000 Ill. War Loan | 76 | 50 do | s30 33⅛ |
| 1,000 Mich. State 6s | 89⅛ | 350 Erie R. Pref | 35⅝ |
| 5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 | 63½ | 150 do | s30 35⅝ |
| 1,000 New-York C. 6s | 96⅛ | 100 do | s3 35⅝ |
| 3,000 H. & R. 1st m. ex. | 104⅛ | 200 do | b30 35⅝ |
| 2,000 Harlem 1st m. Bd. | 101 | 50 do | b60 36 |
| 1,000 Harl. R. 3d m. B. | 74 | 100 do | s10 35⅝ |
| 4,000 Mich. C. 8 P. c. 1st mt. S. F. con. bds | 99⅛ | 450 do | 35⅝ |
| 2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st m | 41 | 150 do | s10 35⅝ |
| 2,000 Mil. & Prairie Du Chien, 1st mt. | 89⅜ | 100 do | b30 35⅝ |
| 5,000 American Gold | 103⅜ | 100 do | s10 35⅜ |
| 3,000 do | b10, 103⅛ | 102 Mich. Sc. & N. I. R. | 31 |
| 90,000 do | b20, 103⅜ | 100 Mich. Cen. R. | opg 50 |
| 10,000 do | b30, 103⅜ | 50 do | b15 50 |
| 15,000 do | s30, 103⅜ | 100 do | opg 48⅝ |
| 5,000 do | 103⅜ | 300 do | b3 49⅛ |
| 5 Metropolitan Bank | 86 | 100 Ill. C. R. scrip | b15 60 |
| 10 Park Bank | 92 | 25 do | 58⅜ |
| 200 Reading Railroad | 41 | 350 do | 59 |
| 50 do | 40⅜ | 50 do | s30 59 |
| 60 Pacific M. S. Co | 98 | 100 do | s10 59 |
| 100 do | s10 98 | 150 Gal. & Chi. R. | 66 |
| 75 do | s30 98 | 200 Cleve. & Tol. R. | 41 |
| 50 do | s10 98⅛ | 1350 do | 40⅜ |
| 80 do | 98⅛ | 100 do | b30 41 |
| 600 N. Y. Cen. R. | b30 83 | 700 do | 40⅞ |
| 200 do | opg 82⅞ | 300 do | s30 40⅜ |
| 550 do | p&c 82⅞ | 1000 do | s10 40⅜ |
| 500 do | s1 82⅞ | 100 do | b10 40⅞ |
| 5 do | 83⅛ | 34 do | 40⅜ |
| 50 do | opg 83 | 350 Chi. & Rock Isl. R. | 52⅜ |
| 200 do | b15 83 | 100 do | b30 53 |
| 5 Panama R. | 112½ | 28 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R. | 20 |
| 100 do | 113 | 50 do | 20⅜ |
| | | 30 do | 20⅜ |
| | | 23 Mil. & P. Du C. 2d pref | 58 |

**SECOND BOARD.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 U. S. 6s '81, Cou. | 89 | 100 Erie R. R. Pref | 35⅜ |
| 2,000 do | 89⅞ | 100 do | b30 35⅜ |
| 1,000 U. S. 5s '74, Cou. | 78⅜ | 50 Harlem R. Pref. | b60 30 |
| 1,000 U. S. 5s '71, Cou. | 79 | 50 Reading Railroad | 40⅞ |
| 1,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90 | 43 | 50 M. & P. Du C. 1st Pr. | 73½ |
| 2,000 Virginia State 6s | 51½ | 100 Mich. Cen. R. | 49⅜ |
| 10,000 Missouri State 6s | 41 | 100 do | b30 49 |
| 2,000 Missouri 6's Iss. to H. & St. J. R. | 49 | 100 do | b30 49⅜ |
| 1,500 N. Y. Cen. 7s | 102⅜ | 50 do | 49 |
| 3,000 Han. & St. Jo. bs. | 30 | 50 do | 48⅞ |
| 2,400 Buf. N. Y. & E. M. | 76⅜ | 50 M. S. & N. I. G. S. | 40⅜ |
| 1,000 Mich. Cen. s 3 d c. 1st mt. S. F. con. bds | 99⅜ | 100 Panama Railroad | 113 |
| 3,000 C. B. & Q. R. p. c. | 87 | 200 Ill. Cn. R. Scrip. | s10 87 |
| 6,000 Hd. R. 1st M ex In. | 104⅛ | 50 do | 87 |
| 33,000 American Gold | 103⅜ | 100 Gal. & Chi. R. | 65⅞ |
| 25,000 do | b30, 103⅜ | 50 Clev. & Toledo R. | 40⅜ |
| 100 Pac. Mail St. Co. | b30 98⅜ | 100 do | s20 40⅝ |
| 100 N. Y. Cen. R. | 82⅞ | 100 do | 40⅜ |
| 25 Erie Railway | 33⅛ | 400 do | s10 40⅜ |
| 200 do | b30 33⅛ | 100 do | s5 40⅝ |
| | | 200 do | b30 41 |

MONDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 1, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 25:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in Loans | $1,091,902 |
| Increase in Specie | 740,855 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 423,066 |
| Increase in Undrawn Deposits | 1,162,217 |

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury specie average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

| | Feb. 2, 1861. | Feb. 1, 1862. | Jan. 25, 1862. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $69,158,000 | $69,051,000 | $69,051,000 |
| Loans | 121,907,924 | 144,675,778 | 145,767,680 |
| Specie | 31,054,509 | 27,479,583 | 26,698,728 |
| Circulation | 8,099,376 | 6,404,951 | 6,828,017 |
| Gross Deposits | 108,236,164 | 127,688,941 | 127,552,762 |
| Exchanged | 20,358,421 | 15,631,938 | 16,667,976 |
| Undrawn | 87,879,743 | 112,057,003 | 110,874,786 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 4,138,332 | 2,214,179 | 2,530,562 |

The Bank Statement shows an accumulation in the Deposit line, notwithstanding the payment last week of $3,062,000 on Treasury account. The Discount average is again lower, while the Specie line is up over three quarters of a million. The Circulation averages lower than at any time since the official weekly returns were inaugurated in 1853. Most of the Banks prefer to withdraw their own Circulation and substitute United States Notes or Country Bank Notes made par in the City. The increase on the Specie average arises, as we explained in our weekly review, from the Speculation in Gold on the Street in advance of the export demand. The buyers on speculation deposit their Gold and pay a small interest on the temporary use of Current Funds. To-morrow the Banks will pay into the Sub-Treasury the balance of $3,500,000 due the Government. The market for Money to-day is easy at 5@6 ℘ cent. at call and 5@7 ℘ cent. for discounts. Some prime short paper was passed to-day at 5 ℘ cent. The price of Gold is firmer at 103¼ ℘ cent., and Exchange has advanced to 113½@114 for Bankers' bills.

It is creditable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that her financial agents in Philadelphia, on Saturday, paid Gold for the February interest on the State Debt, whenever it was demanded. The advantage of this was of course availed of by the representatives of the foreign holders of the Stock.

The Stock Market to-day has ruled quite feverish and unsettled. The prices at the Board were generally better than the closing rates of Saturday by ¼@½ ℘ cent., but later in the day New-York Central fell back to 82⅞@⅞, the same as on Saturday afternoon; and Erie to 32⅝@¾ ℘ cent., which is lower than any of the sales of that day. The Western Shares also left off weak, and a serious decline is noted in Illinois Central Scrip Shares to 57 ℘ cent., the lowest point since last Winter. The cause of the decline is attributed to the rumored purpose of the General Government to avail of the privilege of the original Land Grant of the road of transporting men and munitions for the army over the line without charge. A considerable portion of the recent business of the road is said to have been for Government account. It is by no means certain however, that the officials at Washington are disposed to assume the responsibility of peremptorily refusing payment for this service. The matter will probably be referred to Congress, should the new Secretary of War determine to certify the claim of the Company. The late Secretary, we understood at the time, early in the War, intimated that the Government would pay for all Railway service, promptly rendered in the transportation of troops and supplies, irrespective of the peculiar provision in the charter of the Illinois Central. The foremost of the Railway Stocks to-day was Erie Preferred Shares, the sudden decline of 3 ℘ cent. on Saturday bringing forward buyers. United States Securities and the Southern State Stocks were lower, and neglected by speculation.

Late in tha afternoon the market closed unsettled, and about as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central | 82⅜ | Michigan Central | 48⅜ |
| Erie | 32⅛ | Rock Island | 52⅛ |
| Erie Preferred | 35⅛ | Galena | 65⅛ |
| Michigan Southern | 20⅜ | Missouris | 40⅜ |
| Michigan Guaranteed | 40⅜ | U. S. 6s, 1881 | 89⅝ |

The business of the Reading Railroad for the month of December was:

| | 1861. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| Received from coal | $202,693 | $189,667 |
| Received from merchandise | 44,468 | 32,859 |
| Received from travels &c | 31,057 | 26,564 |
| Total | $278,219 | $249,032 |
| Transportation and all charges | 122,785 | 120,619 |
| Net profit for the month | $155,433 | $128,412 |

The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for December and January are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Dec., 1861 | $105,120 | For Dec., 1860 | $63,980 |
| For January, 1862 | 84,858 | For January, 1861 | 62,206 |

The Oriental Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ℘ cent. payable on the 10th instant.

The Irving Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on demand.

The following notice has been issued by Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, money brokers, No. 2 Wall-street:

Until further notice, we shall credit United States Demand Notes at par, and pay all drafts, checks, &c., in the same.

We shall also pay all the purchases of gold, silver and uncurrent money in United States Demand Notes, except when special agreement is made to pay in other funds. THOMPSON BROTHERS.

We are indebted to Mr. T. JONES, Jr., of the *Insurance Monitor*, for a tabular statement of the condition of the Fire Offices in this City and Brooklyn.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have published their annual report, as presented to the Legislature:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Capital Stock of the Company is | | $4,998,000 |
| Funded Debt | | 888,000 |
| Surplus Earnings | | 223,000 |
| February Dividend | | 220,000 |
| Total | | $5,089,000 |
| Road and Equipments | $4,009,000 | |
| Ferry and other property | 1,250,000 | |
| Cash on hand | 370,000 | $5,629,000 |
| Passenger Traffic, 1861 | 714,000 | |
| Freight | 81,000 | |
| Mail, Express, Rents, &c | 112,000 | $902,000 |
| Expenses | | 412,000 |
| Net Earnings | | $560,000 |
| To Interest accrued | $41,000 | |
| Dividends | 439,000 | |
| Taxes and Transit Duty | 80,000 | |
| Surplus | 62,000 | $580,000 |

### CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

| BANKS. | LOANS. Feb. 1. | LOANS. Jan. 25. | SPECIE. Feb. 1. | SPECIE. Jan. 25. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bk. of New-York | 5,287,065 | 5,537,418 | $74,778 | $48,404 |
| Manhattan Co | 6,003,814 | 5,988,851 | 1,792,980 | 1,891,980 |
| Merchants' Bank | 4,910,721 | 5,450,486 | 1,281,318 | 1,370,851 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 4,218,363 | 4,321,277 | 854,607 | 856,482 |
| Union Bank | 2,341,973 | 2,328,848 | 266,299 | 251,982 |
| Bank of America | 7,381,047 | 7,470,761 | 958,911 | 962,286 |
| Phenix Bank | 4,035,649 | 4,041,029 | 522,834 | 512,806 |
| City Bank | 2,847,565 | 3,144,470 | 1,114,456 | 1,039,887 |
| Tradesmen's Bank | 1,840,030 | 1,896,815 | 169,730 | 167,145 |
| Fulton Bank | 1,992,105 | 1,754,312 | 404,605 | 402,981 |
| Chemical Bank | 1,955,259 | 1,958,440 | 2,343,960 | 2,349,071 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk. | 1,942,306 | 2,023,741 | 194,497 | 195,449 |
| National Bank | 2,614,389 | 2,661,018 | 396,375 | 348,917 |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk. | 1,972,705 | 1,948,381 | 219,193 | 221,496 |
| Mech. & Trad. Bk. | 1,238,697 | 1,235,359 | 166,445 | 178,236 |
| Greenwich

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

*TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

*No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.*

*We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.*

*VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.*


**Amusements this Evening.**

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

WINTER GARDEN—MARRIED LIFE—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

A flag of truce, accompanying dispatches from Gen. JOHNSTON, commanding the Rebel Army at Manasses, to Gen. MCCLELLAN, came to our lines on Sunday. The bearer, a Captain in the Virginia Cavalry, was stopped at our outposts, and not allowed to come any further. The contents of the rebel dispatches have not yet been made public, and much speculation was indulged in yesterday in Washington regarding them—more especially in view of the fact that a Cabinet meeting was held, at which Gen. MCCLELLAN was present for the space of an hour.

A great number of military appointments were confirmed yesterday by the Senate in Executive session. A list of some of the most prominent names will be found in our dispatches.

Our Washington correspondent, it will be seen, intimates the probability that Gen. SCOTT will proceed to Mexico as a special envoy from Government. The sloop-of-war *Richmond* is now being fitted out for his accommodation at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, her destination being announced as Key West. From Key West to Vera Cruz, however, is but a brief journey.

There appears to be no doubt that the Burnside Expedition has got to work, and probably at two points. A communication received at the Navy Department from Capt. MARSTON, of the U. S. steamer *Roanoke*, dated Hampton Roads, 1st inst., states that the captain of the bark *Gemsbock*, from Beaufort, N. C., on the 28th ult., reports having heard heavy firing in the rear of Beaufort on that day; and that on the morning of the 30th, while off Currituck Inlet, he also heard heavy firing in the direction of Roanoke Island. The crew of a rebel boat from Norfolk on Sunday, with a flag of truce, also reported that heavy firing had been heard for two days. We shall be likely to have definite intelligence from Gen. BURNSIDE and Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH to-day or to-morrow.

Our advices from Missouri promise stirring news from Springfield in a few days. Four divisions of National troops—under Gens. CURTIS, DAVIS, SIGEL and PRENTISS—are concentrating at Lebanon, with a view to combined operations against PRICE. Their progress has been considerably retarded by the bad condition of the roads and by swollen rivers, but at last accounts a sharp frost had put the roads in better condition, and no time would be lost in preparing for the final advance. Meantime PRICE shows no disposition to fall back, and seems determined to give battle. Should he do so, he will undoubtedly this time be punished.

The Secessionists in St. Louis were badly frightened, a few days ago, by a report that Gen. HALLECK had telegraphed to the Secretary of War, asking permission to send away during the war about five hundred of the most noisy and troublesome of the rebels in St. Louis, and that the reply was, "five thousand, if necessary."

It is noticeable to what extent preparations at Cairo are carried. Troops are arriving there daily—infantry, artillery and cavalry—and the forces now within the district cannot be less than 35,000 to 40,000 men. The Sixteenth Illinois, that has been for five months at St. Joseph, Mo., arrived at Cairo on Friday, and four other regiments are on the way from different points. Quite a column is being concentrated at Smithland, at the mouth of Cumberland River. There has also been a large arrival of shells for the Mortar fleet.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* mentions a rumor that some time week before last, BUCKNER started from Bowling Green with 20,000 men, toward the northwest, to attack Gen. TOM. CRITTENDEN, in the Green River Valley, but found the roads so bad that he turned back. Now it is said he is moving a heavy force by rail to Clarksville, and thence to Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, either to intercept our expedition from Paducah up that river, and prevent Columbus from being taken in the rear, or to attempt an advance north to the Ohio.

A dispatch dated at Indianapolis, Jan. 31, states that the rebels have succeeded in burning the bridges between Henderson, Ky., and Gen. CRITTENDEN'S column, now at South Carrollton, and that our forces are falling back to Calhoun to protect their rear. Marauding bands infest the whole country, and, it is said, four hundred cavalry were marching on Henderson on Thursday last for the purpose of robbing the bank at that place. Col. OWEN, of the Sixtieth Indiana, from Evansville, went to Henderson on Friday with four companies for the protection of the citizens.

In accordance with the decision of the Administration, the privateersmen who have been confined in the City Prison, were yesterday released from that place, and confined as political prisoners in Fort Lafayette. They will be treated as prisoners of war. The persons captured on the British ship *M. S. Perry*, and held as witnesses, were released entirely. The Marshal has received $20,000 towards defraying the expenses of Federal Courts, &c.

A large quantity of arms and war material continues to arrive at this port from Germany. Last week the *Bavaria* brought four thousand sabres and forty-five thousand rifles.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a joint resolution from the Legislature of Ohio was presented, instructing the Ohio members of Congress to use their influence to secure an amendment of the Naturalization laws, so as to grant naturalization to foreigners serving in the army during the war. It was referred. Resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan were also presented, urging the Government to put down the rebellion in the speediest manner possible. A memorial from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in favor of a restoration of the warehousing system was presented and referred. Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, presented petitions in favor of homœopathic physicians in the army, and asking for the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada; also, the resolutions of the New-York Legislature in favor of each State assuming and levying its quota of the National tax. Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, offered a resolution, which was laid over, directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of abrogating the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty. A resolution was offered by Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, and laid over, asking information relative to the Lane Expedition, and the late order of Gen. HUNTER assuming the command. The joint resolution appropriating $3,000 for the purchase of aton seed for general distribution, was reported back from the Committee on Patents with an amendment, limiting the appropriation to one thousand, and passed after some debate. The same Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to aid in the experiment of manufacturing flax as a substitute for cotton. A petition from the merchants of Boston, against any alteration of the warehousing system, was presented. The resolution directing the removal of the army bakeries from the Capitol was passed. After some other unimportant business, the Senate went into Executive Session and afterwards adjourned.

In the House, Mr. UPTON, of Virginia, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to have certain other testimony taken in his case, intimating that the Committee had done him a great wrong in deciding against his right to hold a seat. After considerable debate, the resolution was laid on the table. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the War Committee to inquire into the truth of a statement, made in debate last week, that five Illinois regiments had stacked arms and refused to serve on learning the drift of Secretary CAMERON'S report, as originally written. The matter went over for discussion. The Post-office Committee was directed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a system of free delivery in cities containing upward of ten thousand inhabitants. The House considered the Senate's amendment to the bill making an appropriation for the completion of the defences of Washington. The amendment proposes the disbandment of the Home Guards in all the States, and was finally rejected. The Treasury Note bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, made a speech in opposition to it, on the ground that it proposed to make the notes a legal tender. He was followed by Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, advocating its passage, and the House adjourned.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to punish frauds in the use of stamps and trade-marks, and the bill to confer certain additional powers on the Metropolitan Police, were reported on favorably. A bill was introduced to amend the charter of the College of Veterinary Surgeons, and also a bill relative to life insurance dividends. The resolutions relative to the expulsion of Mr. BRIGHT from the Senate was postponed till to-day, when the final vote will be taken.

In the Assembly, the following bills were reported favorably: To close Manhattan-square; to open certain streets; to amend the Kings County Jurors' act, and bill supplementary to the Flatbush-avenue act. Notice was given of bills to increase the number of Common Pleas Judges; to extend certain streets; and to confirm certain grants of land under water. Bills were introduced to protect certain witnesses; several in relation to Richmond County; to repeal the incorporating act of the Metropolitan Medical College; to authorize aliens to hold and convey real estate; to empower railroads to maintain a police; a new Metropolitan Health bill; in relation to Life Insurance dividends; in relation to the collection of debts by Secessionists; to amend the code of procedure in a certain point. The resolution in relation to a general bankrupt law was called up, and, after remarks, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The resolution relating to sutlers being called up, a member moved a substitute that Congress resign, and the Legislature take its place, before doing which the House adjourned.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., is announced below, where she arrived last evening, but was unable to come up on account of the storm. She brings one hundred passengers and $850,000 in treasure. She announces the total wreck, on Point Remedios, of the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Columbus*. No lives were lost.

Hon. Mr. ELY kept a full journal of events from the time of his capture at Manassas to his release from imprisonment at Richmond, which he has placed in the hands of Mr. CHARLES LANMAN, to be edited.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has ordered the suspension of drafting in that State, the law has been found to operate so unequally.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, 20 guns, Capt. M. C. MARIN, of Florida, went into commission Friday, Jan. 31, and left the Philadelphia Navy-yard for Fort Mifflin. After taking on board her powder she left for the Mediterranean, where she will cruise for the protection of American shipping. Besides her ordinary battery she carries two rifled Parrott guns on her poop and forecastle.

The Board of Supervisors held a brief meeting yesterday, but transacted only some ordinary routine business, and adjourned until Friday, when the "Tax Levy" will be taken up.

The Board of Aldermen did not meet yesterday, for want of a quorum. The Board of Councilmen held a regular meeting, but the business transacted was unimportant. On a motion to concur with the Board of Aldermen in the ordinance prohibiting the sprinkling of salt on the streets, a long discussion ensued, varied by motions to amend and adjourn, in each case the ayes and noes being called, and, consuming much time: but, as neither party would yield, the question of concurrence was put and lost—ayes, 11; noes, 12.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors, at a special meeting held yesterday, under a recent act of the Legislature, authorizing the same, appropriated $200,000 for the relief of families of volunteers.

The Stock Market was irregular in prices yesterday, opening firmer than on Saturday, but leaving off dull. Exchange rose to 113½@114, and Gold was firm at 103¼ ₩ cent.

Business in Flour, yesterday, was active, and prices were firmer. Wheat was stiffly held, but less freely purchased. A fair inquiry prevailed for Corn, which advanced; as also for Hay, Rice, Logwood, Common Resin, Whisky, and the principal kinds of Provisions. Transactions in other commodities were restricted. The freight market was dull, and rates were lower.

THE AVERAGE WEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.—The subjoined example of bad ciphering and worse inference finds currency in our City papers:

"The valuation of all the property in the State of New-York, as fixed by the Board of Equalization of Taxes for 1861, is $1,341,767,430. By the census of 1860 the population was 3,851,563, showing the people to be worth $374 apiece in the average."

Assuming the figures to be rightly stated, it will be easy for any scholar of our primary schools to show the average of each inhabitant to be a fraction over $348. But of the real and personal property in the State, a very considerable portion is owned in Europe, in Canada, or in other of the United States. As the greater proportion of the property valued is in this City, where foreign capitalists and residents of Connecticut and New-Jersey are so largely interested, some notion of the error of thus estimating the average wealth of our people may be arrived at. And at a moment when so much thought is directed to the redistribution of the burdens of taxation—National, State and municipal—an error like the present should not be permitted to pass unchallenged.

### The Transit of British Troops—Maine versus the United States.

The announcement, made last month, that the Cabinet at Washington had telegraphed permission for the British troops, then on their way to Canada, to land at Portland, Maine, and go forward by the Grand Trunk Railroad, seems to have been specially distasteful to the Senate of Maine. Accordingly that body instructed Gov. WASHBURNE to open a correspondence with Secretary SEWARD, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact truth in the matter. This correspondence, though relating to a question which has itself grown obsolete, has yet an intrinsic historical interest, and it will be found in full elsewhere. To the inquiry of Gov. WASHBURNE, Mr. SEWARD answers in the affirmative, and states that he was influenced in the matter by the consideration that much suffering and risk, through the snow and ice of a Northerly Canadian voyage, might be spared the troops by allowing them to pass through the territory of the United States by that line of railway communication which British enterprise has extended to the fine seaport of Portland. The principle upon which this concession was made to Great Britain is, that "when humanity, or even convenience, renders it desirable for one nation to have a passage of its troops and munitions through the territory of another, it is a customary act of comity to grant it, if it can be done consistently with its own safety and welfare." And he cites as a parallel instance the privilege which the United States continually enjoy of transporting troops upon the Panama Railroad, across the territory of the Republic of New-Granada. To have withheld, at this time, an act of comity which would have been cheerfully granted at any other, would, Mr. SEWARD forcibly argues, have been simply to show that our Government mistrusted the assurances of friendship and respect it was then receiving from the Government of Great Britain.

This letter caused an excited discussion in the Maine Senate, which, if it serves no other purpose is at least of value as quieting the growing apprehension that Maine was disposed to coquette with Canada with a view to annexation to that Province. Instead of that, there is a sudden eruption of State-rights doctrine that would have donecred it to a Virginia or South Carolina Convention. Undoubtedly Maine had a perfect right to make this demonstration of her "sovereignty," and Mr. SEWARD is careful to announce that "the Federal Government is fully sensible that in all its proceedings it owes to each of the States the most exact respect for her rights and interests." But those of us who are not Maine men may be permitted to take a somewhat broader view of the matter, and rejoice that there was an opportunity afforded for the National Government to give so marked a proof of its friendly and generous disposition toward England. And this act of international comity comes with peculiar force and grace from him who figures in the faith of all good Britons as having an insatiable and ogre-like appetite for that *bonne bouche*, Canada. This transaction, it is easy to see from the interesting correspondence now published, might easily have resulted in a serious embarrassment. Under the admirable diplomacy of the Secretary of State it has had only the happiest issue.

FROM THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.—We receive this morning, by way of Hampton Roads and Washington, an echo from the cannonading at the point, or points, at which Gen. BURNSIDE seems to have commenced operations. The Captain of a vessel, which has arrived from the coast of North Carolina, reports that on Tuesday—a week ago to-day—he heard heavy firing in the rear of Beaufort, N. C., and again, two days after, as he proceeded northward, he heard heavy firing in the direction of Roanoke Island. If this firing was from our fleet, as it certainly must have been, it would seem that Gen. BURNSIDE after getting his vessels safely within Hatteras inlet, had divided his fleet into two bodies, one of which was dispatched southward and the other northward, and operations had been begun in both directions at the points indicated in the dispatch. We may have to wait a day or two yet to learn what success attended our action; for it is unlikely we will receive any definite or reliable information until a dispatch boat arrives from our fleet. Appearances indicate, however, that the action was unfavorable to the rebels, for the last passenger who arrived at Fortress Monroe (on Friday last, two days after the last mentioned firing) from the South by flag of of truce was accompanied from Richmond by a detective, who was instructed not to allow him to carry any papers with him, or to hold any communication with anybody on his way. It was the man's belief, from what he saw, that something had occurred which it was not desirable should be known here. If the news had been in any way unfavorable to us, it would undoubtedly have been promptly transmitted, well colored with exaggerations and falsehoods.

Beaufort is small town of about 2,000 inhabitants, in Carteret County, on the southern coast of North Carolina, eleven miles northwest of Cape Lookout and 168 miles southeast of Raleigh. It has a safe and spacious harbor, admitting vessels requiring 14 feet of water, and is a place of considerable commerce. It has a good railroad connecting with Newbern, and hence with Goldsboro' and the North Carolina system of railroads. If Gen. BURNSIDE had, previous to the attack, seized Newbern—as is quite likely—no rebel force could come overland to the relief of this northern Beaufort, and the rebels have no navy. A short distance from the town, on Bogue Point, at the entrance of the harbor of Beaufort, stand *Fort Macon*, a very strong regular fortification, which, it will be recollected, was seized and garrisoned by Gov. ELLIS on the outbreak of secession in North Carolina. The chivalry of Carolina rebeldom are no doubt stationed at this last named point, for its defence. As President LINCOLN announced that one object of the war was to seize, hold, occupy and possess the National Forts and other property, it may be that the old flag again floats over that fort—the only one of any great strength on the North Carolina coast. The command which our naval force has of the internal navigation of Pamlico Sound, enabled it to approach Beaufort in the rear of Fort Macon, and thus avoid the cannonading which the fort might have given our vessels if it had only had a chance.

Roanoke Island is situated in the narrow strait which connects Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds; and is one of the points which it is generally believed the Expedition was to possess, with the view of operations upon Norfolk and elsewhere.

If Captain Cavendy's ears were not deceived, and his words be reliable, it is not unlikely that we may very soon learn that we are in possession of the most important points for operations on the coast of North Carolina.

### Gen. Lane's Expedition.

There was brought by telegraph, last week, a remarkable order issued by Gen. HUNTER, commanding in the Department of Kansas. Its material contents were these:

"In the expedition about to go South from this Department, called in the newspapers '*Gen. Lane's Expedition*,' it is the intention of the Major-General commanding the Department to command in person, unless otherwise *expressly* ordered by the Government.

*Transportation not having been supplied*, we must go without it. All tents, trunks, chests, chairs, camp-tables, camp-stools, &c., must be at once stored, or abandoned. The General commanding takes in his valise but one change of clothing, and no officer or soldier will carry more. The surplus room in the knapsack must be reserved for ammudition and provisions. Every officer and soldier will carry his own clothing and bedding."

Doubt as to the authenticity of this paper was perhaps justifiable. Coming from an officer who has grown gray in the service, and whose familiarity with its necessary decorum may be assumed, the publication not only refers with less than courtesy to a fellow-soldier, but is evidently pointed with personal mortification and discontent at the head of the army. Though received through newspaper channels, the statement that the movement southward from Kansas was to be headed by "JIM LANE" must have been credited by Gen. HUNTER; a matter of such general notoriety could not have escaped his notice and belief. The declaration of his intention to "command in person" is, therefore, an extremely undignified bit of self-assertion, which conflicts curiously with the accepted reputation of Gen. HUNTER for modesty and discretion. And to announce to the rebels that in his descent upon them he should be unprovided with transportation or supplies, was to indicate to them in a most unsoldierly fashion the readiest means of disputing his advance, namely, by hanging about his flanks and rear, and severing his communications. We cannot avoid thinking, now that we know the order in question to be genuine, that Gen. HUNTER has fallen among ill-advisers, yielding too easily to a party in Kansas who are known to have gathered about him, and whose inveterate dislike of LANE impels them to the use of every means of injuring that leader.

There can hardly be a doubt that for the particular work laid out for this westernmost expedition, LANE is better qualified as a leader than Gen. HUNTER. We are made to understand that the movement involves a march into the Indian Territory, where the loyal tribes are to be rallied about the National standard, and directed to the suppression of revolt among those of their race whom the strains of poet PIKE have drawn from their fidelity. Order having been restored in the Territory, the National troops will clear Arkansas of the rebels, a task requiring skill in all that frontier craft and wholly unscientific and irregular method of border fighting which BEN MCCULLOCH, who heads the rebels, will bring to oppose the advance of our army. If this opposition be successfully encountered, the National force will urge forward to Louisiana, New-Orleans, Berwick Bay—where not? Throughout this movement none of the usages of ordinary warfare will be observed. The model regiments of the British army, absolute in all the details of drill and discipline, and as steady as WELLINGTON'S favorite corps at Waterloo, would be as worthless, as were the legions of CRASSUS in Parthia, or the infantry in cocked hats and pigtails which BRADDOCK led to death on the Monongahela. The fighting will be desultory, unsparing, guerrilla-like. The principal expedition will be the germ of collateral expeditions, each executing its mission after the manner of the modern moss-troopers of the border. And to direct these anomalous operations, and to head them with a personal daring and recklessness which can alone secure the respect of the troops, it requires a man in the vigor of life, and familiar by long intimacy with the habits and peculiarities of border character.

Gen. HUNTER is a refined and courteous gentleman, of advanced years, who has seen military service in no other field than Bull Run, and whose life has been chiefly spent in Washington, filling some position connected with the military administration. His antecedents are precisely those which would be likely to unfit him for the special duty he now proposes to assume. Of Gen. HUNTER'S patriotism, his sound discretion, and theoretical skill in military matters, there is, of course, and can be, no question. But his preparation and method are not of the sort now in requisition. On the contrary, they would be likely to embarrass him at every step, provoke discontent among his men, and expose his force to the more pliant and mobile tactics of the enemy. LANE, whatever else may be said of him, is a practiced soldier, whose campaigns in Mexico and Kansas have inured him to service, while they have acquainted him with every peculiarity of temper and tendency which govern the frontiersmen. He is young, active, daring to the rashness, the idol of the Kansas fighting-men, who, under his leadership, have always been ready to encounter any danger or privation. Such qualifications and attachments certainly designate him as the man for the occasion. There is no doubt the President, in sending him to Kansas, recognized the importance of such recommendations, and at the same time saw how valuable must be the services of Gen. HUNTER in preserving tranquility on the Missouri border, where the elements of secession are always rife, energetic and unscrupulous. It is to be greatly regretted that Gen. HUNTER has been unwilling to sanction this partition of duties. And we are not without hope that the original intention of assigning the active functions of the department to the old foe of the Border Ruffians will be adhered to at Washington. No regard to mere military etiquette should be permitted to interfere.

### The Amoor Enterprise.

the midst of the Civil War which now engrosses so much of the attention, and so largely absorbs the resources of the country, it is gratifying to perceive that the grandest schemes of American enterprise in the paths of commerce and civilization, are still pushing toward fulfillment and success.

In the very darkest hour of the conflict that shakes the Union, one of our most original and important enterprises—telegraphic connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts—was triumphantly completed, and now, from official sources at Washington, our people are informed that the impulse which American daring and ingenuity have given to the arts of peace, in the most extensive as they are the most distant regions of the earth, is culminating in results of lasting benefit to all mankind.

The cordial reception of our Minister in China; the striking evidences of good will very lately received by the President from Japan, and the reports of all our agents and consuls throughout the vast and teeming Eastern empires and islands of the globe, indicate how magnificent a commercial future is open to us from the very moment when the great task we are now engaged in, at home, shall have been accomplished. Among all the promises thus held forth to us, the one nearest to fruition and most pregnant with immediate social and political consequences of high interest to us, is the opening to external and internal trade of the Amoor River. At the very inception of the enterprise by which an American citizen revealed to the world the immense resources and capabilities of the Amoor region, the greatest interest was felt in it by the whole American Union. Every member of this great community of States entirely apart from the prospect of further and closer intercourse with a great Power which, from the earliest dawn of our independence, has been friendly to the United States, recognized in the commerce of Eastern Russia thus grandly to be developed on the Pacific, a new and unlimited market for its peculiar products either in raw material or in manufactured goods. Again, to this country, the progress of its young and majestic States on the Pacific slope found in this Amoor River trade an additional and most valuable guarantee. Hence it is, that the report just made to the State Department by Mr. COLLINS, the United States Commercial Agent on the Amoor, will be read with satisfaction by the public, now looking forward to an early restoration of union, peace and commercial industry.

The Report, which covers the progress of Amoor trade during the year 1861, conveys the most gratifying statements. Russia has been making great and successful efforts to reap all the advantages of her Eastern El Dorado as soon as possible. Her scientific explorations of the region have been unremitting, and her treaty just concluded with China has thrown wide to her subjects rich channels of trade, of which they are rapidly availing themselves. Towns and post stations are springing up rapidly in every direction, and petty places, which, but a year or two ago, were visited by only a few wandering Tartars, have become important *entrepôts* of trade. The Russian Government is opening new lines of communication with the ocean from the heart of the Empire, extending from the bleakest regions to those where a pleasant climate and the unobstructed use of excellent harbors may be employed throughout the year. The new city of Lofinsk, which has sprung into existence at a wave of the Imperial sceptre, promises to become the Hamburg of the far East.

In telegraphic communication, there has been equal activity, and the lines have been already extended from Kazan eastward to Permf. By Spring they will reach Oursk, in Western Siberia, a point twenty-five hundred miles east of St. Petersburgh, on the way to the Amoor. Adjt.-Gen. CHEFKIN, the Russian Director of Public Ways and Buildings, thus writes of the ultimate purpose entertained:

"Indeed, the union of the Old and the New Worlds we must expect to see executed and obtained by way of the Pacific Ocean, which, in my opinion will soon appear to be the only way practicable, and which alone can satisfy the general expectation, particularly as the Russian Government offers so many inducements by its vast plan of telegraphs begun and to be carried on without intermission through Siberia."

It will be remembered that Col. ROMANOFF, who is Chief of Telegraphs for Eastern Siberia, spent last Autumn in this country examining our long lines of Western telegraphs. He has returned with shipments of wire and other material to the Amoor, where he will at once commence the construction of the great line that is to meet the one now advancing eastward from Kazan. The few thousand miles that still separate the American and Russian lines are thus in a fair way to be traversed by the electric wire within the next two years, and then but forty miles at sea will remain to cross with submarine cables, before telegraphic communication will completely belt the Globe.

With this immense facility aiding it, the growth of the Amoor enterprise must rapidly assume proportions of immense importance not only to Russia, but to the United States, and fraught with untold benefits to the peace and civilization of mankind.

A SOCIAL BLUNDER.—Poor old BENNETT, cut off by the stern dictum of public opinion from openly plotting treason, is reduced to the pitiful dodge of making game of the social arrangements of the White House. It appears that Mrs. LINCOLN, bored to death by the doleful creatures of army contractors and the like she sees around her, has issued cards for a *soirée dansante* at the White House on Wednesday evening. BENNETT yesterday pitches into the proposed party furiously, and calls it, among a string of other hard names, "*a social blunder much to be regretted!*" Now, why a "*social* blunder?" Why not a political "blunder," a diplomatic "blunder," or any other "blunder?" The fact is, BENNETT speaks by the card, or rather by the *want* of card. For did he not send on to the capital that illustrious Plenipo' of the *Herald* office, the Chevalier WYKOFF, expressly to see if he could not get an invitation to the *soirée?* But WYKOFF returned ticketless. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* That's the whole secret of his "heart-burnings," "sore disappointment and chagrin," and perfectly accounts for his yesterday's tirade about the "social blunder much to be regretted."

### England's Cotton Prospects—Distress of Her Operatives.

We published yesterday a valuable letter, from an esteemed Manchester correspondent, which gives a luminous view of the state of things in the cotton districts of England, and of her prospects touching an adequate supply of the indispensable staple. After all, the Calcutta *Englishman* has proved a better prophet than the London *Times*. It has at last become evident that the British millowners have no chance of obtaining a sufficiency of cotton from India for the present season. Whether the contrary will be the case in the remote future, remains to be seen; but for the supply of *immediate* wants, the British manufacturer need not look to England's Oriental dependency. Nor does India's failure to meet the pressing demands of the Liverpool market arise so much from *inability* as from *indisposition*. The Hindoo planter *will* not enter extensively into the cultivation of cotton, unless a monopoly of the British custom and remunerative prices be guaranteed to him. These, however, are conditions which the British dealer is not inclined to accept. He still prefers the *American* article whenever he can get it, and objects to paying the Indian merchant the same price for a commodity containing *twenty-five per cent. of dirt*, that he pays for the well-prepared and superior product of the South. "Handle and clean your crop properly," says Mr. Bull to the Hindoo, "and you shall receive its full value." But the Hindoo thinks that a person in Mr. B.'s circumstances should not be over nice, and therefore insists on having *dirt* and all purchased from him! Now, great as are Brother John's necessities, he will not submit to be thus imposed on, and so cotton cultivation languishes in India, and the home market has no chance of an adequate supply thence.

Meantime panic has seized on the British cotton manufacturer, and distress on the operative. The spinners and clothiers of the Manchester district would now gladly exchange their *finished* goods for an *equal* weight of *raw* material. Production, according to the most moderate calculation, has been reduced *fifty* per cent., while every day and every week will carry further and further the curtailment. Numbers have already closed; numbers are preparing to close as soon as their present stock of cotton is used up; and others, who wish to keep open as long as possible, are shortening their time from four days a week to *three*, and from three days a week to *two*.

What signify, however, the embarrassments of these manufacturers and capitalists, in comparison to the sufferings of the hundreds of thousands of operatives who have been partially or wholly thrown out of employment by the action of the mill owners? The condition of these unfortunate people is represented by our correspondent as truly deplorable. Living in the underground cellars of Manchester are numberless families, without furniture, food or fuel; and in one of its suburbs, a large portion of the inhabitants were found in such a state of destitution by the pastor, that he pronounced *immediate* aid necessary to preserve *existence!* The Press and the public affected to ignore this state of things as long as possible, but at length their apathy gave place to alarm, and recently a meeting has been held in the town hall of Manchester, to devise measures for mitigating the distress now prevalent among the working classes of the city and its vicinity. May those measures be adequate to their object, and worthy of the humanity and wealth of Manchester. Yet what eleemosynary agencies can supply to these poor people the comforts which honest industry had provided for them? The true way for England to relieve the sufferings of her operatives is to drop coquetting with the South, and cast the full weight of her moral influence on our side, in order that the rebellion may be the sooner crushed, and the old traffic in cotton the sooner resumed.

HATTERAS BAR AND THE BURNSIDE CONTRACTORS.—While the *Tribune* keeps within the limits of justice in its reprobation of the Contractors, who, as BURNSIDE himself is said to have declared, "ruined" him, we shall have nothing but applause. But it has several times reiterated a charge of which it is possible these wretched men are not guilty. Yesterday it says:

"The depth of water on the bar at Hatteras, was just as well known three months ago as it is to-day, and that depth was a matter of constant contemplation. It does not require a genius nor a sage to decide that a vessel drawing nine feet has no business to be employed in a service where but seven feet of water is to be had; and he who buys one of the former draft where only the latter will serve cannot do so innocently."

Now, it may be new to our cotemporaries, but it is true, nevertheless, that the depth of water on the bar at Hatteras was *not* just as well known three months ago as it is to-day. On the contrary, so shifting are these bars, that it is impossible to tell from day to day what may be the depth of water in the channel. Especially after a severe storm, the changes are very great, so much so that the channel requires to be buoyed out anew, and Coast-Survey officers are not at all surprised that a discrepancy of two or three feet has been found in consequence of the gale. At the time of the Butler Expedition the gunboats entered the inlet by a channel where there is now nothing but dry beach, and indeed the rift in the sand-spit known as Hatteras Inlet is itself the result of the action of the winds and waves during one stormy night some twenty years ago. The contractors have sins enough on their head without being made answerable for freaks of nature.

**Death of a Yale College Professor.**

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Feb. 3.

WM. A. LARNED, an esteemed Professor in Yale College, fell in the street in a fit this evening, and died immediately.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI's opera of "La Traviata" was played here last evening, the cast being mainly the same as last season. A change of some importance, however, was effected in the *rôle* of *Germont*, which on this occasion was intrusted to a *débutante*, Signor YPOLITO. Since the departure of Sigor GASSIER, and the death of poor AMODIO, we have had few baritones that we could honestly be proud of; although, until lately, there has been no scarcity in the supply, good or bad. Of those who rank among the second and third classes, there have been some extremely favorable specimens; and it would not be libelous, perhaps, to say that we have done better than most countries, with baritones of the fourth class. Our thrift, indeed, with this voice, has rather annoyed the public, and to this circumstance may be ascribed the addition to Mr. GRAU's company effected in the person of Signor YPOLITO. It is something decidedly in this gentleman's favor that he belonged to Mr. MAX MARETZEK's opera troupe, for the irrepressible MAX was never known to engage a singer who did not possess at least an abundant voice. A glance at the catalogue of our singers will reveal the almost forgotten fact that the best of the numoer, with scarcely an exception, were brought out by Mr. MARETZEK, and gained their reputation under his *bâton*. It has been his way to engage young, rising and willing talent, rather than to secure a musty reputation, with nothing to back it but pomposity and a clear sense of extortion. Signor YPOLITO forms no exception to the Maretzekian rule. He is blessed with a rotund baritone voice, not very extensive in its upward range but good in quality, and particularly full in those parts where emotion interest is most likely to shelter itself. The full effect of Signor YPOLITO's vocal gifts were not perceptible last night, owing to a creditable degree of nervousness on his part, and to a tendency which it provoked to give undue and somewhat spasmodic emphasis to passages that scarcely needed it. Thus the second act, where the gentleman has his best opportunity, was occasionally marred by efforts to do too much, and by evident relapses from the same. But these were so slight that the value of Signor YPOLITO as the best baritone we have had since AMODIO was only the more apparent. When he knows our public better he will, we are sure, be able to give a good account of himself.

Miss KELLOGG as *Violetta* exerted herself with great success, and the whole performance was a success.

On Wednesday "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be given for the last time.

WINTER GARDEN.—Last evening, Mr. BUCKSTONE's admirable comedy of "Married Life" was presented at this theatre, introducing Mr. J. S. CLARKE in another of those comic creations which are fast winning for him the position of one of the greatest favorites the New-York stage has ever known. The character of *Mr. Henry Dove* was drawn by him with the most exquisite quaintness, being in its way a perfect little gem of art. *Mr. Henry Dove* is one of the best, perhaps, of Mr. CLARKE's personations, and last evening he kept the house in a roar of merriment. It is not the least of Mr. CLARKE's merits, that, unlike many other great actors, he always preserves the due subordination of the character, giving the other artists full opportunity to play their parts. The character of *Mr. Coddle*, played by Mr. DAVIDGE, last evening, was quite a companion portrait to the *Mr. Henry Dove* of Mr. CLARKE. Mr. BURTON, indeed, always preferred it, and we have never seen Mr. DAVIDGE to more advantage. The character fitted him to a nicety, and he fairly shared the honors of the evening with Mr. CLARKE. The other parts were very well filled by Mr. BARTON HILL, DAVENPORT, Mrs. SKERRETT, Miss CLIFTON and Miss BROWN, and the piece went off with great *éclat*.

The comedy was followed by a ballet divertissement, in which Señorita CUBAS, once more appeared, and renewed her former triumphs. Señorita CUBAS is a genuine Spaniard, and her dancing is genuine Spanish. She does not depend for effect on any saltatory gymnastics, but rather on the soul and spirit she throws into every movement. After the divertissement was presented, the best portions of the scenic spectacle of the "Naiad Queen," in which Señorita CUBAS again appeared, thus offering an entertainment sufficient to satisfy, in variety and excellence, the most exigeant epicure of art.

### The Passage of British Troops Through Maine.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD—A SPICY DEBATE IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The President of the Maine Senate laid before that body, on Jan. 28, the following communication from the Secretary of State of the United States, relative to the transmission of troops across the territory of the State of Maine:

*To the Senate:*

I herewith transmit to the Senate a copy of a letter received by me from Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States, containing his answers to the inquiries—which, referring to the order of the Senate of Jan. 13, I had made of him—whether permission had been given for the passage of British troops across the State of Maine, and if there had been, for any information concerning the fact which he might think proper to communicate.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 21, 1862.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1862.

*To His Excellency, Israel Washburn, Jr., Governor of the State of Maine:*

SIR: Your Excellency's letter, of the 13th inst., has been received. It submits to me an order of the State of Maine. This order recites a statement that a dispatch has been received from the Secretary of State of the United States, addressed to the Marshal of the United States, and all Federal officers in Portland, directing that the agents of the British Government shall have all proper facilities for landing and conveying to Canada, or elsewhere, troops and munitions of war of every kind, without exception. The order then requests you to communicate to the Senate of Maine, if compatible with the public interests, all information you may have, if any, in relation to the passage of British troops as so recited, and whether any steps have been taken to prevent such use of American soil within the limits of the State of Maine.

After referring me to the Senate's order, your Excellency asks me to advise you whether such permission has been given; and if such is the fact, then for any information concerning it which I may think proper to communicate.

I cheerfully answer these inquiries.

On the 4th day of January instant, this Department was advised by a telegraphic dispatch from Portland, in the State of Maine, that the steamship *Bohemian*, due there on the 7th inst., was telegraphed off Cape Race, with troops for Canada; and inquiring whether, in case they came to Portland, any different course was to be taken than what has been heretofore pursued, and asking instructions, in that contingency, by telegraph.

Upon this information I replied by the telegraph, giving such directions as the order of the Senate of Maine recites. The immediate grounds for this proceeding were, that it was supposed that a passage of the troops and munitions named across the territory of the United States, by the Grand Trunk Railroad, would save the persons concerned from risk and suffering, which might be feared, if they were left to make their way, in an inclement season, through the ice and snow of a northerly Canadian voyage.

The principle upon which this concession was made to Great Britain is that, when humanity, or even convenience, renders it desirable for one nation to have a passage for its troops and munitions through the territory of another, it is a customary act of comity to grant it, if it can be done consistently with its own safety and welfare. It is on this principle that the United States continually enjoy the right of the passage of troops upon the Panama Railroad, across the territories of the Republic of New-Granada.

The United States claim and enjoy, by the concession of all friendly nations, the kindred comity of entering their ports with ships and munitions of war, and they have conceded a reciprocal comity to the naval marine of Great Britain, France, and indeed all other friendly nations.

In withholding this customary Comity from Great Britain in the present case, this Government must necessarily act upon either a conviction that the passage of the troops and munitions through our territory would be injurious or hazardous to the public safety or welfare, or else it must capriciously refuse to that Power what would be granted cheerfully to any other, or refuse to grant to Great Britain now what would have been cheerfully accorded at another time, and under some different circumstances.

No foreign nation inimical to Great Britain is likely to complain of the United States for extending such a comity to that Power. It, therefore, there be any danger to be apprehended from it, it must come in the form of direct hostility on the part of the British Government against the United States. The United States have not only studiously practiced the most perfect justice in their intercourse with Great Britain, but they have also cultivated on their part a spirit of friendship toward her as a kindred nation, bound by the peculiar ties of commerce. The Grand Trunk Railroad, a British highway extended through the territories of the United States to perhaps the finest seaport of our country, is a monument of their friendly disposition. The reciprocity treaty, favoring the productions of British North America in the markets of the United States, is a similar monument of the same wise and benevolent policy.

I shall not affect ignorance of the fact that popular asperities have recently appeared in that portion of the British Empire, as well as in the British Islands, which have seemed to indicate a growing alienation of sentiment among portions of the British people. But the Government of Great Britain has, nevertheless, during all this time, held towards us its customary language of respect and friendship. This Government, practicing entire frankness, yields its full faith to these assurances of the Government of Great Britain. The popular asperities to which I have alluded are believed to have had their origin in accidents and misapprehensions of a temporary character. While the policy of this Government has been to fortify its territories so as to be able to resist all foreign as well as domestic enemies, if such enemies must come, it has been equally careful at the same time to secure even greater strength, by showing itself consistent in all things, scrupulously just, and if possible, magnanimous toward all other nations.

It was not supposed, when the directions in question were given, that the State of Maine would feel herself aggrieved by them. At the same time, the Federal Government is fully sensible that in all of its proceedings it owes to each of the States the most exact respect for her rights and interests. The State of Maine has been so eminently loyal and patriotic in the present emergency, that the President would not feel himself at liberty to wound any sensibility that she might feel upon the subject.

If, therefore, you shall advise me that the directions in question are likely to have that effect, they will be cheerfully modified.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The documents having been read—

Mr. SMART (Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations) said he had the highest respect for the motives of the Secretary of State of the United States, but he did not intend to give a blind and unreasoning assent to the acts of *any* man. He therefore proposed, as he thought it would be proper to do so, to submit a few remarks on this subject.

The President reminded Mr. SMART that there was no motion before the Senate.

Mr. SMART moved to refer the message and the letter to the Committee on Federal Relations, and on this question he proceeded to address the Senate. He reviewed the facts in the case. It seems that the Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway sent a dispatch to the Department of State at Washington, to inquire if the usual course was to be observed in regard to the landing of passengers from the British vessel. No application was made by the commander of the vessel, certainly not by the authorities of Great Britain. The action of Secretary SEWARD was purely voluntary. He replied that not only was the usual course to be observed in regard to the landing of passengers, but that the armed men, their equipments, ammunition, and all their baggage, were to be permitted to pass across the State of Maine, and all the United States officials were directed to afford every facility to them in their passage.

Mr. SMART contended that in the first place there is no law of nations that binds a nation to consent to the passage of troops across its territory where no application has been made by another Government; and further, he wished to examine some of the reasons which are given by the distinguished Secretary for his action in this instance. From some of the positions assumed, he wished solemnly to dissent. The conclusions which the Secretary had reached were the same that he had desired and the same he thought that was intended by the Senate when the order was passed directing inquiry in this matter.

One reason given by the Secretary is that he wished the troops to be safe from the risk of suffering and exposure they would encounter in their passage overland to Quebec. But let us cast our eyes to this city, to the ground in the very front of the Capitol of the State, where surrounding the grave of LINCOLN our suffering soldiers are encamped. Here in our very midst are 4,000 soldiers, who have been detained here for six weeks, subjected to the rigors of Winter in a Russian climate, and for what reason? Through the fear of possible complications with the British power. If the soldiers of a foreign nation may suffer, our own brothers are exposed to the cold blasts of Winter, so as to be ready for defence against the very troops whom it is proposed to pass over our soil.

Again, the Secretary seems to say that national comity demands this privilege of the transit of the troops of one country across the territory of another.

Mr. SMART would again call the attention of the Senate to the case of the Seventh Regiment of New-York, when they wished to visit London. *That* comity was not granted. Again: when PIERRE SOULE, the United States Minister to Spain, desired to pass through France, on his way to the country to which he was accredited, LOUIS NAPOLEON refused him permission. We made no complaint of that, and it was no cause of complaint on our part.

But in reference to the absolute *right* of the nation or State to refuse permission to pass troops, the LAW of Nations distinctly says that the power of refusal lies with the Government over whose territory an army may desire to pass, and it is no cause of complaint to the Government refused, unless there is an *absolute necessity* in the case. A case precisely similar would be a refusal on the part of one gentleman to admit another to his parlor, through a fear that his carpet would be soiled. The nation which is applied to is to be the judge, and not the nation which applies.

Mr. SMART proceeded to quote passages from Gov WASHBURNE's last annual message bearing upon this point, showed how the analogy of the Panama Railroad did not apply to that of the Grand Trunk Railway, cited various facts showing the *animus* of the British Government and people toward this country, and said:

"To apply the principle of Mr. SEWARD's action to a case in which the parties would stand in different relations,—suppose we should make application to the British authorities for permission to pass American troops over the St. Andrews (British) Railroad to Houlton in our State. Does any Senator suppose they would permit it? Or if the United States should venture to give permission to transport troops through the State of New-York, would that State submit? The very Irishmen of New-York City would pitch them into the dock. It is difficult to make the people of central or remote States understand that Maine though far Down East, has as keen a sense of her own honor, dignity and rights, as the great State of New-York or any other State.

This is a very grave question, and we ought to let it be known, that whatever others may do, we will never consent to a foreign armed invasion of our territory."

Mr. FARWELL and Mr. WOODS replied, arguing that good policy dictated the adoption of the course which Mr. SEWARD followed, and after a few words in reply from Mr. SMART, it was agreed to lay the documents on the table and print them.

### The Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 3.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held to-day. Mayor HENRY was Chairman.

The report of the Directors showed the net earnings of the year to be three millions and a half of dollars, being an increase of more than a million and a quarter over the previous year. A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. may be paid in May, and continued thereafter.

The Committee of Investigation into the Condition and Management of the Road made minority and majority reports.

The majority submitted resolutions that the Company is in a prosperous condition, and its present system and regulations for freight, &c., are calculated to promote the interests of the stockholders and the accommodation of the public, and do not deem an extra meeting necessary.

Col. JAMES submitted the minority report, on behalf of himself alone, entirely refuting the opinions of the rest of the Committee, declaring the road extravagantly constructed and managed, and that favors were given to Western connections disastrous to its interests, and the business of the Company had been conducted inefficiently, extravagantly, &c.

After a debate of considerable length, a resolution was adopted, referring both reports to the incoming Board of Examination.

### Ship Kingfisher Ashore.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 2.

The ship *Kingfisher*, Capt. TAY, from Ship Island, in ballast, for Boston, struck on Peaked Hill Bar at 12 o'clock last night; she beat over, and went ashore on the beach. She had three feet of water in her hold at nigh water to-day. The crew were saved.

### Death of a Grain Merchant.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 3.

JAMES BARROTT, a grain merchant of thirty-five years' standing, and ex-President of the Corn Exchange, died this morning. He was connected with a New-York house.

### Shot Himself.

TOLEDO, Monday, Feb. 3.

Lieut. WATERMAN, who was stopping at the Oliver House, in this city, shot himself on Saturday, Feb. 1. He is supposed to be mortally wounded.

### The Maple Sugar Crop.

*From the Cincinnati Gazette.*

A member of a leading foundry establishment informed us that their chief business, at present, was the manufacture of sugar kettles. We were also informed by a grocery merchant that there is an extraordinary demand from the interior for buckets, some farmers buying as many as five dozen. This means extensive preparations for the manufacture of maple sugar.

This business, owing to the high price of cane sugars, will yield large profits, and with a favorable season, a crop will be produced that will astonish the sugar trade of the country, and surprise and disappoint those who have been anticipating a largely-increased revenue from the imports of foreign products. The manufacture of maple and sorghum in 1862, if the signs do not fail, will, with the economy that is being practiced in consumption, make the loyal States wholly independent of Louisiana crops.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—We learn that the United States Supreme Court last week decided another case that for some time attracted considerable local attention in this State—the case of JOHN D. HAGER, formerly of New Brunswick, against E. A. STEVENS, R. F. STOCKTON and others. The plaintiff was a stockholder in the old Transportation Company known as the Napoleon Company, which had some connection with the Camden and Amboy Railroad Co. for a number of years. After selling out his stock to the Company at a large advance, it was attempted to have a new account taken of its business transactions, and a restatement made of the value of his stock, on an allegation that he had been deceived, misled, &c. The Circuit Court having dismissed his bill, a year or two since, with some pretty severe remarks upon the course he had taken in pursuit of more money from the defendants, he appealed to the Supreme Court, and the case was argued a few weeks since by S. B. RANSOM and REVERDY JOHNSON for the appellant, and J. P. BRADLEY for the respondents. We understand the decree of Judge GRIER has been unanimously affirmed, with costs.—*Newark Advertiser, Feb. 1.*

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS—SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN—ESCAPE OF THE THIEF.—We have been informed that a daring robbery was committed on Saturday afternoon in Nassau-street, by which the United States Government is likely to be the loser of several thousand dollars. It is said that Mr. HENDERSON, the Navy Agent, sent his office boy to Mr. Cisco, the Sub-Treasurer, with a draft to be cashed. The lad obtained the money and locked it up in a tin box, that he might carry it easily and securely. He had walked as far as the Post-office on his way back to the Navy Agent's, when a man overtook him and said that Mr. Cisco desired him to deliver a letter, which he passed to him as he spoke, at the office of a Mr. SPRING, No. 15 Nassau-street, Room No. 10. The boy did not hesitate to comply with the request, and on going to the place mentioned he found Mr. SPRING's name upon the door, but no person in the apartment, as Mr. SPRING had moved. Supposing that the person of whom he was in search might be in an adjoining room, which opened from the main office, the lad entered, and a man instantly seized him, covering his head with a cloth and tying it tightly about his neck. The boy screamed for assistance, but the man ran off with the box of money before the occupants of the other offices in the building could ascertain what had occurred. The information upon which this paragraph is written was received from an unofficial source, but it is believed to be perfectly correct.

SUICIDE OF A DEPRAVED YOUNG MAN.—Corner WILDEY, yesterday held an inquest at No. 100 Thompson-street, upon the body of JEREMIAH FISHER, who committed suicide on Sunday evening. The deceased was 21 years of age, and his friends are respectable persons residing in this City. He, however, for some months past, had left his home and abandoned himself to an evil life, consorting with a woman of the town, at whose house he passed most of the time. Lately some ill-feeling has existed between the deceased and his paramour, and on Sunday they quarrelled, and he was ordered to leave the house. He did so, only however, to procure a dose of laudanum at the drug-store of WEDEMEYER & OTTS, No. 163 Prince-street. Returning to the house, he drank the poison and soon was dead, although an attempt was made to relieve him. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts, appending a clause of censure of the proprietors of the drug-store for not complying with the statute relating to the sale of poisons. Mr. CHARLES GROLL, the clerk by whom the laudanum was furnished to the deceased, was required to give bail in $500 to answer for his violation of the provisions of the law.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.—A number of gentlemen, residing in the City, who do not at present feel called upon to join the army, yet are desirous of obtaining some knowledge of military matters, have formed themselves into an association for this purpose. A convenient drill-room has been hired at Nos. 93 and 95 Sixth-avenue, competent instructors have been secured, and arms have been purchased. Already there are more than fifty names upon the roll, and the members are persons of character and prominence in the community. Should the contingency arise when their services might be necessary, or should drilling be resorted to, the advantage of a knowledge of military tactics, both to the members individually and to the country, are manifest. A class of instruction will be formed this evening, and the hearty cooperation of all who feel interested in fostering a military spirit is invited. The dues do not exceed $1 per month, a sum sufficient to cover the expenses of rent and gas. There is no charge for instruction and use of arms.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Our readers will perceive by an advertisement in another column that the German-American Institute, conducted by Rev. RUDOLPH DULON, at Nos. 11 and 13 Market-Street, in this City, will hold continuous public examinations during the latter part of this week. The institute in question is the very first ever established in the United States in which the sound and thorough system of German academical education, as pursued in the higher schools of Germany, has been effectively introduced. Parents and others concerned in the great cause of education would do well to be present when some of the results of this system are made public. It may not diminish the interest they will feel to inform them that Dr. DULON is the father-in-law of Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, who also instructed American youth before he unfurled the banner of the Union in the West and led thousands of them to battle.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—Last evening ALEX. MURRAY, of No. 373 Third avenue, was walking in Broadway. When near Houston-street, he encountered some thieves, who robbed him, and subsequently knocked him down. It is supposed that Mr. MURRAY had detected the thieves in the act of operating upon him, and that he made some effort to protect himself from their rudeness. At all events, he was knocked down, and then pushed down the steps into the basement known as Florence's Saloon, at the corner of Houston-street and Broadway. Mr. MURRAY was found in an insensible state by the Eighth Ward Police, who had him conveyed to the New-York City Hospital. His name was discovered by some some papers found in his pocket. His family was notified.

THEFT AND RECOVERY OF $1,000 WORTH OF DAY GOODS.—The store of Mr. IRA BEARD, No. 373 Broadway, was robbed on the night of the 30th ult. of seven pieces of silk, twenty-two pieces of velvet, fifty pieces of ribbon, and other property, valued in the aggregate at $1,000. Detective FARLEY, yesterday arrested LUDWIG ALEXANDER, a German, to whom the larceny had been traced, and was fortunate enough to recover all the goods. The prisoner was taken before Alderman HALL, at the Tombs Police Court, to whom he confessed his guilt, and was held for trial.

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT GIRL.—Justice BRENNAN yesterday committed ANN MCCARTY, a servant at Earle's Hotel, to prison for trial, on a charge of having robbed Mr. HAMMOND VINCENT, a boarder in the establishment, of $150. Mr. VINCENT had carelessly left his wallet, containing the money, in a water-closet, where it was found by the prisoner. She was afterwards accused of stealing it, but she denied having done so. A few minutes later she replaced the wallet in the position whence she took it, minus $16 of the money. Her movements were watched, and her guilt made plain.

A WELL-KNOWN PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—Yesterday detectives WILSON and ROACH arrested WILLIAM CASEY, a youth whose business is wholly confined to picking ladies' pockets in stages, in a Broadway omnibus. They had been on the lookout for him for some time. Persons who have had their pockets divested of their contents recently may do service to the cause of justice by paying a visit to Sergeant YOUNG, at Police Headquarters, before two o'clock today. CASEY is 25 years old, has a black moustache, wears a diamond pin and ring.

MONEY RAISED FOR THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF FUND.—The Comptroller received on Saturday a certified copy of the Act of the Legislature, legalizing the ordinances of the Common Council, authorizing the raising of moneys for the relief of the families of volunteers. He has, with his wonted activity, proceeded to act upon it, and yesterday succeeded in securing all he required at six per cent. The payments to the families of Volunteers will be recommenced this day, at the same places, and under the regulations heretofore prescribed.

THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT I. O. O. F.—The regular semi-annual meeting of the Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was held last evening, in the Masonic Buildings on the corner of Centre and Grand streets, Grand Patriarch J. J. WESTERFIELD, of Troy, presiding. The usual reports were read, exhibiting a gratifying condition of prosperity. Instructions were given, and the customary routine of business followed, but no incident of special note occurred to be made public.

FIRE IN HUDSON-STREET.—At about 6½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the boot and shoe store, No. 253 Hudson-street, occupied by THOS. MITCHELL. The stock was damaged to the amount of $400; insured for $500 in the People's Insurance Company. The building is the property of E. A. HABBASHA, and was damaged to the extent of $50; insured for $3,000 in the Eagle Insurance Company.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the dwelling-house of S. HEUSMANN, No. 178 West Twenty-eighth-street. The damage amounted to about $100; insured for $3,000 in the Central Park Insurance Company. The building is owned by P. LINEN, and was damaged to the extent of $75; insured for $5,600 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—APPOINTMENT OF BELL RINGERS.—The following appointments of Bell-ringers were made yesterday: JULIAN C. HARRISON, at Union Market bell-tower, in place of DAVID H. HAMPSTEAD, removed from Essex Market tower, and whose post at Essex Market is filled by REUBEN C. MILLS, transferred from Union Market; ROBERT LATHAM, at Marion-street bell-tower, in place of MICHAEL HAYE, removed.

THE SLEIGHING AND SKATING.—The additional fall of snow yesterday, together with our previous bountiful supply, made the sleighing the finest of the season. The occasion was appreciated—especially by the livery stable proprietors. The ice on the Central Park Skating Pond was cleared of snow during the morning, and the raising of the ponderous red ball soon collected crowds of skaters. The storm of the afternoon, of course, diminished the attendance.

UNITED STATES WITNESSES RELEASED.—The persons captured by the *Keystone State* on board the English steamer *M. S. Perry*, which, it was alleged, was endeavoring to run the blockade off Key West, have been released. Their names are: FRANCISCO MENENDEZ, Captain, and PETER FERNANDEZ, sailor, natives of Spain; FREDERICK LEWIS, sailor, Frenchman; HUNTER SEMPLE, cook, Scotchman.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.—Since the appointment of the Commissioners in May last, there have been fifty-six cases in charge. Three perishable cargoes have been sold before the cases were decided, three by consent of counsel, and two damaged cargoes, about 200 preliminary examinations have been made. It is in contemplation in Congress to secure by legislation more expeditious decisions in these cases.

CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this City, last week, was 389—165 adults and 224 children. This is a decrease of 2 compared with the mortality of the previous week, and an increase of 22 as compared with the number of deaths for the corresponding week last year.

UNCLE SAM PAYING OFF.—United States Marshal MURRAY yesterday received $20,000 to pay off witnesses and employes of the National Courts.

### Arrivals in the City.

Brig.-Gen. Brennan and Assistant-Adjt.-Gen. Lambert, of the U. S. Army, from Washington, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. J. M. Brockway, of Connecticut; L. M. Crane, of Connecticut; Judge Grier and family, from Goshen, N. Y., and B. Bearsley, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

G. H. Timmins, of Boston; G. G. Howland and family, of New-Hampshire, and W. C. Grinnell, from Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Rumrill, of Springfield, and M. Tillotson, of Dutchess County, are at the Brevoort House.

S. M. Flournoy, from Kentucky; B. P. Cheeney, of Boston; T. B. Satterthwaite and lady, of New-York, and Jacob Sleeper, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

H. Sanford, Bridgeport; B. Wilson, of Albany; E. K. Root, of Hartford; D. T. Vail, of Troy; Dr. Taylor and E. Mygatt, of New-Milford, and E. P. Ross, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Thomas Doubleday, of the First Heavy Artillery; J. K. Field, of St. Louis, and William Worth, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—MORE VETOES—A FLAG-MAN TO BE APPOINTED—WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—GOWANUS BRIDGE.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, Alderman FRANKS, of the Sixth Ward, in the chair. As usual, the Mayor sent in several vetoes—one on a resolution calling for the expenditure of $250, and another, $1,031 10. The first was on a resolution appointing a Lobby Committee for Albany, and the other was an appropriation called for by the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. The Lobby Committee the Mayor is opposed to, because experience has taught him that such committees never accomplish anything—a fact about which the Mayor is doubtless well qualified to give an intelligent opinion. The carrying into effect of the second resolution he opposes, because some of the articles can be purchased for one-half the price named by the Commissioner, and others should be regularly contracted for. Both vetoes went the usual course—laid on the table, and ordered printed. The Mayor, in another communication, states that the Inspectors of Weights and Measures in the city do not receive the same remuneration for their services as those employed in the country towns, thereby creating difficulties, but how, is not stated. In accordance with his suggestion, the matter was referred to the Law Committee to investigate and report. The Board ordered 600 feet of hose to be purchased for Steam Fire Engine Company No. VII. at an expense not to exceed $600. A petition of Capt. KAISER, of the Seventieth Regiment, for an appropriation for powder with which to fire salutes on the 22d of February, was referred to the Committee on Supplies and Expenses. The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies sent in a communication, with plans and specifications for a new bridge on Gowanus Creek at Nindis-street, which was referred to a special committee of two, to ascertain and report whether the same was actually necessary, and if so, whether the expense thereof should be a local assessment or not. A resolution was adopted, directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to set gas lamps and posts on Union-avenue, between Division-avenue and Withers-street. Another resolution, presented by Alderman O'KEEFE, was adopted, authorizing the same officer to appoint a man to raise flags on all the poles under the control of the City, whenever occasion requires, he receiving as pay for this onerous duty $1 per day. The Board adjourned for one week.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—THE RELIEF FUND—$200,000 APPROPRIATED—THE LATE EXPLOSION AT THE ALMS-HOUSE.—A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at the County Jail last evening, to provide funds for the relief of families of volunteers, President CROOKS in the Chair. The Chairman having stated the special object of the meeting, Supervisor STEDWELL, of the Third Ward, presented the following: *Resolved*, That pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Legislature passed Feb. 1, 1862, entitled an act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the County of Kings to provide for the relief of families of volunteers, the County Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the County, as the same may be required for the purpose of said act, the sum of $200,000, and to issue bonds for the same, to be issued in the usual manner, and to be made payable as follows, viz.: $20,000 on the 1st day of May, 1870; $20,000 on the 1st day of May, 1871; $20,000 on 1st day of May, 1872; $20,000 on the 1st day of May, 1873; $20,000 on the 1st day of May, 1874; $20,000 on the 1st day of May, 1875; $20,000 on the 1st day of May, 1876; $20,000 on the 1st day of May, 1877; and $10,000 on the 1st day of May, 1878; said bonds to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st days of May and November in each year, and that the money so borrowed be appropriated for the purpose as required by said act as aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatever. Adopted unanimously. An attempt was made to rescind rule 4 of the rule adopted for the government of the Relief Commissioners, which requires that before a family can receive relief the soldier must be actually at the seat of war, but was lost by a tie vote; but a resolution was offered by Supervisor HANLEY, and adopted by the Board, directing the Committee on Accounts of Superintendents of the Poor to examine into the system of dispensing out-door relief in that department, and ascertain whether the evil cannot be remedied somewhat by assistance from this direction. The Committee on Almshouse was directed to inquire into the causes of the recent explosion at Flatbush, by which two persons lost their lives, and the Board adjourned to the 19th inst.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT—A HEARTLESS PHYSICIAN.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest yesterday on the body of a child four months old, named JOHN KEELEY, whose parents reside on Butler-street, near Washington, and who died from burns received several days ago. It appears that a stove was accidentally upset, and a kettle of hot water fell upon the child. The mother swore before the Coroner that she called in a physician, who prepared to treat the child, but upon ascertaining that the parents were unable to pay for his services, he abandoned the case, and the child actually died from want of proper medical attendance. The jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental causes.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 20, 29, 30, 30½, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 51, 53, 54. Special Term Supreme Court—Judge EWOTT is engaged in hearing motions in Special Term this week. On Saturday next, the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer will be opened for the purpose of receiving the final presentation of the Grand Jury.

FIRES.—Yesterday afternoon the house of C. C. BOECHER, on Lafayette near Washington avenue, was damaged by fire to the extent of $250. The loss is covered by insurance in the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company. There was also a fire, yesterday, in HENRY LAWRENCE & Sons' ropewalk, on Bushwick-avenue, doing damage to the amount of $500. This loss is also covered by insurance.

PROMOTED.—Officer CORWIN, of the First Precinct, one of the oldest members of the Department, and one of the most faithful and efficient members thereof, was yesterday appointed a Detective by the Police Commissioners, and detailed for duty in the office of Inspector FOLK, to fill the place lately occupied by Mr. RAYNOR, resigned.

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 771, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains

I.—The LATEST INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

II.—LEADING ARTICLES.—The War and Foreign Intervention—The Stone Blockade—An Important Strategetical Plan—Errors of Public Opinion in France—A Legalized National Currency, &c.

III.—EUROPEAN NEWS.—Arrival of the Africa—General Movement of the Great Powers in Condemnation of the Stone Blockade—Repeated Protests of the British Government—Hostilities Threatened if the Act be Repeated—Further Diplomatic Correspondence between Earl RUSSELL and Mr. SEWARD—The *Tuscarora* and *Nashville*—State of Continental Politics.

IV.—IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.—Mr SEWARD'S Dispatch on the *Trent* Affair—Elevated Position of the American Government—The Ability of Mr. SEWARD Acknowledged—The Stone Blockade of Charleston, &c.

V.—PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND.—Peace Rejoicings—British Feeling Toward America—The Trent Affair not Settled—British Neutrality at Southampton—The Feeling in Ireland—The only Argument.

VI.—THE QUESTION OF COTTON.—The Manchester Men—Their Wants and Apprehensions—Distress of the Laboring Classes, &c., &c.

VII.—LECTURES OF PROF. AGASSIZ.—The Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God, as Manifested by His Works—A Course of Lectures Before the Brooklyn Institute.

VIII.—THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—Remarks of Mr. RAYMOND, in the New-York Assembly, on the 28th inst., upon the Financial Resolutions Reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and in reply to Mr. HULBURD.

IX.—AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.—Action of the Legislature—The Financial Question—Corruption—Amendments to the City Charter, &c., &c.

X.—NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—Satisfactory Nature of the Official Advices from Europe—Condition of the National Treasury—The Expulsion of Senator Bright Considered Probable—Gen. Lane Disposed to Drop his Expedition—Rebel Privateersmen Placed on the Footing of Prisoners of War, &c., &c.

XI.—NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENTS—Letters from our Special Correspondents with Gens. Halleck and Hunter's Commands, giving in detail the movements made and contemplated.

XII.—THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

XIII.—ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

XIV.—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.


**Brown's Bronchial Troches.**

These cough and voice lozenges, which we advertised a few weeks ago, are superior for relieving hoarseness, to anything that we are acquainted with. We have tried them during the past Winter, and make this statement gratuitously, for the benefit of our brethren in the ministry.—*Central Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*

**Trusses.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator. Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

**The Attention of Capitalists is requested to** a sale of valuable real estate, situated in Stanton-st., to be made under foreclosure, at 12 o'clock THIS DAY, at the Merchants' Exchange.

**Learn to Drill.**—The third class for military instruction will commence THIS EVENING, at Nos. 53 and 55 Othaven, third floor. Terms nominal. The public are invited.


## MARRIED.

COLE—BOWDEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 29, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, ALBERT COLE to MARY SUSANNAH, daughter of Wm. Bowden, Esq., all of this City.

SMITH—LE COUNT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Feb. 3 by Rev. Dr. Baker, J. ROBIN SMITH, of Pond du Lac, Wis., to E. A. ADAMS, eldest daughter of F. J. Le Count, of the former place.

## DIED.

CURRIE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 1, SAMUEL D. CURRIE, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. —, Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Boston and Lowell papers please copy.

CARELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 2, MARIA S., wife of Andrew J. Parker.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. —, 3d st.

BURR.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 3, after a lingering illness, of consumption, WILLIAM BURR, second son of the late Gen. GEO. BURR.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 2 Frank-st., on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

FIELD.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 3, suddenly, CHARLES M., youngest son of Elijah and Hannah Fisher, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respect

## LAW REPORTS.

**Court Calendar—This Day**

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1595, 2045, 126, 690, 8, 125, 301, 540, 839, 868, 928, 1105, 1145, 1160, 1162, 1168, 1264, 1266, 1289, 1316.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 30, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40 to 49 inclusive. On Demurrer Calendar 302, 303, 306, 307, Law and Fact.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3005, 2927, 2997, 3041, 437, 1139, 2807, 2643, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3093, 2947, 2951, 1125. *Part II.*—Nos. 2164, 1136, 3110, 1912, 3196, 3054, 3140, 3260, 3336, 3344, 3416, 3418, 3388, 3392, 3400.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 780, 840, 633, 803, 691, 715, 750, 1820, 615, 372, 781, 410, 670, 841, 842, 808. *Part II.*—Nos. 640, 277, 611, 759, 760, 762, 657, 434, 1828, 698, 290, 361, 725, 595, 820½, 1758.

### The Rights of Assignees Under the Law of 1860.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

*Adolph Hermann, Assignee, &c.* vs. *Robert Reid.*—This was one of the first causes tried under the law of 1860, relative to the assignments of debtors for the benefit of creditors.

The action was brought by the plaintiff, as the assignee of Schiller & Cohn, to recover the possession of property taken by the defendant under an execution. It appeared on the trial that Schiller & Cohn were doing business in this City, and that on the 2d day of November, 1860, they made, executed and acknowledged an assignment to the plaintiff for the benefit of their creditors. The assignment was not, however, recorded in the office of the County Clerk until the 9th day of November, 1860.

On the 5th day of November, 1860, Z. Z. Hinchman & Co. obtained a judgment against Schiller & Cohn, and at once thereafter issued an execution, and levied upon property included in the assignment. The defence is, that since the assignment was not filed in the Clerk's Office until the 9th November, 1860, and the levy was made on the 5th of that month, the property did not belong to the assignee, and that he had no legal claim whatever upon the property. The plaintiff contended that the assignment operated from the time it was executed, and not from the time it was filed. A motion was made on the part of the defendant, to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the assignment was not filed in time, and therefore no notice to the execution creditor.

The motion was denied, and the case submitted to the jury on the questions of fact involved.

T. E. Stewart and S. E. Lane, for plaintiff; N. A. Chedsey, for defendant.

### A Party cannot be Committed for Contempt Without a Hearing.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

*Jane Smith* vs. *Wm. Smith.*—In this case the defendant now made a motion to vacate a precept of arrest.

The action was commenced by the plaintiff to obtain a divorce, and the defendant answered that there had never been a marriage between himself and the plaintiff. An order was, however, made on the 10th of December last, directing the defendant to pay the plaintiff's counsel a fee of $250. This the defendant failed to do, and on the 8th of last month an order of arrest was issued to the sheriff, directing him to hold the defendant in close custody until the order of the Court was complied with.

The motion to vacate was based upon the allegation that no attachment had issued against the defendant, and that he had not had an opportunity of being personally heard.

The Court held that an order of attachment should have issued in the first instance, and that a commitment for contempt could not be legally made without the defendant being allowed a personal hearing.

Motion granted, and an attachment ordered to issue allable in $350.

Wm. R. Stafford for motion; J. D. Warren, opposed.

### Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

OPENING OF THE FEBRUARY TERM.

The business of the February Term began to-day in the Court of Sessions. A Grand Jury was impanneled and sworn; the following are the names: Stephen Hyatt, foreman; Jas. A. Aspinwall, John W. H. Aymar, Edward S. Clark, Wm. B. Clerke, Edward Fox, Wm. C. Heath, Robert J. Hubbard, J. Woodward Haven, Jas. M. Halsted, Mortimer W. Hamilton, Francis Leland, Maltby G. Lane, Jotham Post, Geo. W. Powers, Simon Raynor, Geo. D. Rockwell, Jas. M. Raymond, Wm. Rhinelander, Nathan A. Sutton, Alfred A. Valentine, John D. Welsh.

Catharine Drew was tried and convicted of assault and battery on Hattie Reilly. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Andrew Robb, on the complaint of John T. Lord, was tried and convicted of grand larceny. He was remanded till to-day for sentence.

Ellen Smith was inducted for larceny, on the complaint of Stephen Brown. She was tried, convicted, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

*Davis* vs. *Devin et al.*—Injunction dissolved on defendant filing with the clerk an undertaking or bond in the penalty of $1 200, &c.

*Brogan et al.* vs. *Skinner et al.*—Referred to Samuel Jones, Esq., to examine and report, &c.

*Drake* vs. *Drake.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

*Herrbeck* vs. *Herrbeck.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

*Johnes &c.*, vs. *Hinman.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

*Evans* vs. *Schmeiper, &c.*—Report confirmed.

*Behrle* vs. *Alexander.*—Settled.

*In the Matter of Ann M. Moore, a supposed lunatic,* application granted.

Before Justice Leonard.

*McDonald* vs. *Stokes et al.*—Case settled.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

*Jones et al.* vs. *Lawrence et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, on payment of all arrears of rent and taxes, with interest, also the costs of the ejectment suit.

*Fairchild (Receiver)* vs. *Gwynne et al.*—Judgment for the defendants, with costs.

*Carman et al.* vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—Demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to the defendants to answer in ten days, on payment of costs.

*The Union India Rubber Company* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment for defendants on demurrer, with costs.

*Van Valkenburgh* vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—Judgment for defendants on demurrer, with costs.

*Ward, Jr.* vs. *Trimble et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure and sale, with interest on the amount—$4,000.

*Schatzs* vs. *Stanton.*—Judgment dissolving the partnership, and reference ordered to John H. Harnett to take and state an account.

*Ross, Jr.*, vs. *Morris et al.*—Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

*Craig* vs. *Hyde and others.*—Complaint dismissed as to all the defendants, with costs.

*Kissam et al.* vs *Barclay and others.*—Judgment for defendants, with costs.

*Armstrong* vs. *Black and others.*—Judgment for plaintiff, &c.; reference ordered to Chas. A. Peabody to take an account.

*Daly* vs. *Betts and others.*—The demurrer overruled with costs.

*Danvers* vs. *Russell et al.*—Complaint dismissed to all the defendants with costs only as against Daially.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

*Byrne* vs. *Fosk.*—Case settled.

*Hunneshoff* vs. *Mohr et al.*—Order for judgment on decree settled.

*Meyer* vs. *Mohr.*—Same order.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

*Browne & Oatis* vs. *Bowen.*—Motion denied without costs.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 3, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 21 bbls. Ashes, 5,505 bbls. Flour, 166 bbls. and 97 sacks Corn Meal, 2,278 bushels Wheat, 503 bushels Corn, 2,012 bushels Rye, 345 bushels Barley, 5,128 bushels Oats, 2,013 bushels Malt, 4,117 pkgs. Provisions, and 917 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 20 bbls., including Pots at $6 37½; Pearls, $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive, at previous prices. Sales were made of small lots of Rio at 19½c.@20c.; and St. Domingo at 20c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues quite dull and heavy, at prices ranging from 30c.@32c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

DYE WOODS—Sales 150 tons Jamaica Logwood, at $19 50 ₱ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, and prices have advanced slightly. The reported sales, since our last, amount to 17,500 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 55 @ $5 65; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 80 @$5 95; mainly at $5 85@$5 90, but including 500 bbls. to arrive soon, $5 95. Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 50@$5 65; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 80@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 82½@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 90@$5 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 05, chiefly at $6 ₱ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State | $5 55 | @$5 65 |
| Extra State | 5 80 | @ 5 95 |
| Superfine Western | 5 50 | @ 5 65 |
| Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois | 5 80 | @ 6 30 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 82½ | @ 6 35 |
| Inferior extra Ohio | 5 90 | @ 5 95 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands | 6 00 | @ 6 05 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 6 10 | @ 6 80 |
| Fancy Genesee | 6 00 | @ 6 05 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 10 | @ 7 00 |
| Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 6 00 | @ 7 00 |

Southern Flour is quiet, yet very firm; sales 850 bbls. at $5 85@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 35@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request, including superfine at $5 55@$5 60; extra at $5 82½@$6 75, ₱ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady at $3 for Jersey, $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 30@$3 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 85, ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active to-day, as shippers have been reluctant to pay asking prices. Sales have been reported of 47,250 bushels, including Canada White, common, at $1 43; Amber Michigan, $1 47½, in store; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 43@$1 45; Amber Iowa, at $1 39; Milwaukee Club, $1 35; Chicago Spring, part at $1 33, ₱ bushel. Corn is in less demand, but is dearer. Sales have been confined to 41,000 bushels, at 65c.@66c., for Mixed Western in store and afloat; 61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 68c.@69c. for old round Yellow, ₱ bush. Oats continue in request, including Canadian, at 41c.@41½c.; Western, at 41c.@42c.; State, at 42c.@43c., and Jersey, at 41c.@42c. ₱ bushel. Rye is salable and firm, at 83c.@85c. ₱ bushel; sales 4,700 bushels. Barley is scarce and wanted. Sales 1,500 bushels State, at depôt, at 85c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River is in moderate supply and demand, at 80c.@$1 for inferior to choice ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request and steady, including last year's crop at 16c.@23c. ₱ lb.

METALS—The demand has been limited to-day; prices have not varied.

MOLASSES—Is inactive at previous quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has attracted more attention, and 1,300 bbls. Common have been purchased for export at $5 75 ₱ 310 lbs. A small lot of Wilmington Tar changed hands at $10 ₱ bbl. Nothing new in Turpentine.

OILS—Have been very quiet to-day; quotations are unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in pretty good request, and sales have been made of 1,300 bbls. at $12@$13 for Mess; $13 00@$13 50 for Prime Mess; $8 50@$9 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 4c.@4¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are selling at 4¾c.@6c. for Hams; 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is plenty and heavy: sales 1,100 boxes at 6c.@7c. ₱ lb. Lard is depressed; sales, 2,100 lbs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7c.@8¼c., and some extra kettle-rendered at 8½c. ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales, since our last, 200 bbls., at $13 75@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 75@$12 37½ for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20 50@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese rules quiet, at 5½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 20 tcs. Carolina at $7; 50 tcs. and 800 bags Rangoon, at $5 75@$6 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 1,603 tcs. Carolina and 12,474 bags East India.

SUGARS—Sales were light to-day, having been confined to 190 hhds., including Cuba at 7¼c.; Barbadoes at 8¾c., and Martinique at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 40,000 lbs., part at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 800 bbls., at 23¾c.@23¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been dull; rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 1½d.@2s. 3d.; and by a foreign vessel at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 7¾d.@8¼d. Corn, 7½d.@7¾d. ₱ bush.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s 9d@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Butter, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Londonderry, a ship with Corn, at 8½d. ₱ bushel. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; Pork at 4s.@5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. @7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. For Havre—Flour, 65c.@70c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 18c. ₱ bushel.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, FEB. 3, 1862.—By A. H. MULLER—4 lots, with Church edifice thereon, on the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, $22,080.

### Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston, will close at the New-York Post-office this (Tuesday) evening, at 5½ o'clock.

### Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

## PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Pond-st. Beautiful Sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3. Bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

## MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to open a correspondence with a young lady, which, should it prove agreeable and satisfactory to both parties, is intended to result in a happy matrimonial alliance. He is a young man of excellent habits, and great respectability, being a member of one of the first families in the northern part of the State of New-York. His character will be attested to by all that are intimately acquainted with him, as unsullied, and that of a perfectly upright, moral gentleman. As regards the lady, he would wish her to be young, not over 25 years of age, amiable, intelligent, cultivated, and possessing every requisite necessary to render interesting and happy the home of her husband. He, in return, will consider it his bounden duty and pleasure to love and cherish his chosen one. All communications will be respectfully and confidentially treated. Any young lady wishing to open a correspondence as above, will please address, in sincerity and earnestness, SHERIDAN, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

SHOULD A LADY, POSSESSING WEALTH, social position and lovable qualities, overlook this mode, and correspond with CELEBS, Station B, she will ascertain that a gentleman possessing position, respectability and real merit is sincerely seeking a wife.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5.000.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXtures and good will of a merchant tailoring establishment, doing a profitable cash business in a Western city of 20,000 inhabitants. Time given for a portion of the purchase money, if required, with approved security. Would sell a half-interest to a practical cutter, if preferred, but to none other. Apply for further information to WM. R. BABCOCK, No. 525 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS stand for all kinds of produce, in a City market. the fixtures all complete; will be sold low if applied for at once, as the owner's presence is required in the country. Address, immediately, H. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

DINING-SALOON FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best locations in the City; 7 years established. Inquire on the premises, No. 27 Ann-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 OR $6,000 for a profitable business. Good references required and offered. Address A. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

## DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS: Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice-fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; cheap worsted goods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

## SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY,
WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $50.

These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our

SALESROOM,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Practicing Class for ladies and gentlemen every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

## BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK

## STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

A LARGE IRON SAFE FOR SALE.—IT IS nearly new, and is as good as new. Will be sold for half its value. Inquire at No. 12 Pine-st.

A CARD.—THE CARBON OIL COMPANY HAVE removed to the corner of Maiden-lane and Pearl-st., three doors above their former location.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished back room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, No. 230 West 23d-st., wishes to let a large front room, with board, to a gentleman and wife. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 26th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR himself, lady and son; an entire second or third floor, with good sized room on floor above, would be required. The location must be desirable, between Madison and 7th avs., not below 14th-st. nor above 26th-st. A private family, owning their house, preferred. Address, with terms, Mr. BUTLER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FRENCH BOARD—IN THE FAMILY OF A French teacher (strictly private.) Well furnished room, with modern improvements, on the first floor. A good opportunity for a gentleman to perfect himself in the French language. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Grammercy Park.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN th-st., near 5th-av., a second-story front room, suitable for a lady and gentleman; house is first-class; references will be exchanged. Address HOUSEHOLDER, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, on second and third floors, with full board, to let; also, a few single rooms; references required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, child, (two years old,) and servant—room, with a bedroom adjoining—above 14th-st., west side. Address, stating location, G. Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A BEDROOM ON THE SECOND STORY, with gas and water fixtures, use of bath, at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

## HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE—NOS. 307 AND 309 FOURTH-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Very desirable rooms to let, with or without board, at moderate prices. Transient patronage solicited. Terms, $1 25 per day.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late DR. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 256 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic, heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of and through the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A large double house, with 2½ acres of land, (more can be had if desired,) and all necessary out-buildings, situated on the road to Rye Beach, within a half mile of the depôt, and about one hour from 27th-st. The house is pleasantly situated, surrounded with large shade trees, and garden and lawn stocked with the different varieties of fruit. Also, a small cottage and garden near the above. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

AT BELMONT—TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, an elegant villa, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing fourteen rooms, bath, water closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, grape-vine and shrubbery; barn, stables, &c., will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WILL BE SOLD ON FEB. 5, (IF NOT BEfore) at 10 o'clock A. M., the new house, barn and outhouses, with two acres of land, situated in New-Canaan, Conn.; also 50 acres good farming land adjoining. D. E. MATHEWS, No. 236 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

## TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

LIGHT ROOMS,
and steady power,
at low rates.
By JOHN GAUDY, No. 192 Walker-st.

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS—TO LET—The soap and candle factory, of more than 50 years' standing, Nos. 146 and 148 Eldridge-st., with fixtures and good will for sale. A favorable lease will be given to a desirable tenant. Apply to ROBERT M. FIELD, No. 146 Eldridge-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE—In Madison-av., above 29th-st., west side, will be rented to a private family only. The house was recently built for the use of the owner, and is in excellent order. Terms reasonable. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green-house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 18 West 25th-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND STABLE FORMERly occupied by Dr. Alfred Freeman, corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av. Inquire of WM. L. SKIDMORE, corner 4th-av. and 13th-st.

## FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR EITHER ONE or two years, a house and grounds at New-Brighton Heights, Staten Island; rent, $1,000. A pair of horses, cow, poultry, &c., will either be sold on reasonable terms, or can be let with the place. Apply for cards to view, to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—IN THE VICINITY OF New-York, on the Hudson River or Sound, a convenient house, containing not less than ten rooms, with garden and from six to eight acres of land; the latter not indispensable, if the place suits in other particulars; must be of easy access from New-York; rent not to exceed $600. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 175 Post-office, Hudson, Columbia County.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE OR four story high-stoop house, situated between 17th and 38th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; must be a first-class house, with all the improvements. A party who has a good house, and will sell cheap, will find a customer by addressing Box No. 1,760 Post-office.

WANTED—A WELL-BUILT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, in a good location, between 4th and 18th sts., east of Broadway. Price to suit the times. Address H. H. H., No. 53 St. Mark's-place, giving location and price and when it may be seen.

WANTED.—A MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE, IN A good locality, between 20th and 40th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. A good house in the City and some money will be given in exchange. Apply to AUGUSTUS TABOR, No. 713 Water-st.

## FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

FARM WANTED—TO RENT, WITH PRIVIlege of buying, about 30 acres, with good house and barn, in Connecticut, within 75 miles of New-York. Address for one week ANDERSON, Box 171 *Times* Office.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

## MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young woman to do chamber-work and ladies fineries, can do up laces in the nearest manner; or would take care of an invalid lady, or travel with a family; has first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress; she understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing and obliging. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing; has no objection to a private boarding-house or a hotel; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; good City reference. Call or address Mr. GAILLARD, No. 51 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, by one who understands her business; good City references. Can be seen at No. 32 East 14th-st., for two days.

A—SCHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, —An active and tidy Protestant girl wishes to engage as above; understands embroidery and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good chambermaid. Can be highly recommended, at No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to the country; has 5 years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, with the best of City reference. Call for two days, at her present employer's, 2 East 41st-st

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties; also, serving large dinners, from experience; has served in some of the largest families in this City; has unexceptionable City references; washing and the country objected to. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a first-class cook; one who understands cooking in all its branches; she is a good meat and pastry cook; also understands game, soups, jellies, blanc manges, and all kinds of desserts; good City reference from her employers. Call or address No. 197 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies, and all kinds of desserts; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give City reference. Call for two days at No. 61 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN experienced colored woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups, and is a good baker of bread and pastry; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as first-class cook, who can take the entire charge of the kitchen; is also a first-class cook or cook and laundress in City or country; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 19th-st. Mrs. MALLON.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK WANTED, by a Protestant English woman; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent baker of bread and pies; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist with the washing, if required; best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 42 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., from 10 till 3 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, as professed cook; understands boning and larding, meats, soups, jellies and pastry, and is a good baker; has high City recommendations. Call at or address No. 81 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; she perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches—soups, pastry and jellies; she has lived with the best of families. Call for two days, at No. 118 13th-st., Room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT FEmale woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; wages not much less than $8 per month; best of reference. Call for three days at No. 178 East 35th-st., near 2d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent respectable person as cook in a small private family; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 230 6th-av., near 21st-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take care of children and do chamberwork and embroidery; has good reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two girls wish to engage as above; both understand their work thoroughly as cook, washer and ironer, and chambermaid and waitress; are willing to do the whole work of a family; can be highly recommended at No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two respectable young women; one an experienced cook; the other as chambermaid or waitress; either willing to assist with washing; the highest recommendations can be furnished from last employers; willing to live together or apart. City or country no object. Inquire for two days only at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A German cook, and also a chambermaid and waitress, would like a situation together in a gentleman's family; they both understand their business perfectly; also, washing and ironing; they are both Protestants, and have good City reference. Can be seen at No. 242 Elizabeth-st., two doors from Houston. No objection to the country.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A PROfessed woman cook or housekeeper's situation wanted, by one capable of fulfilling either; understands French and English cooking, entrees, confectionaries, &c., and the serving up of supper or dinner parties; no objection to leave the City or go to Washington, having lived there in some of the best families. Call, for one week, at No. 191 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a competent, tidy woman, with two years' City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats,

## FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $4,109,353.
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861 | | $3,812,558 50 |
| Received for premiums during the year 1861 | $726,399 46 | |
| Received for Interest during the year 1861 | 224,238 74 | |
| Total Receipts for 1861 | $950,638 20 | |
| Paid claims by death | $243,685 95 | |
| Paid policies surrendered | 117,973 14 | |
| Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c | 33,198 51 | |
| Paid commissions to agents | 49,636 84 | |
| Paid physicians' fees | 3,735 55 | |
| Paid annuities | 1,517 00 | |
| Paid Dividends | 204,496 26 | $653,843 25 |
| | | $296,794 95 |
| Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862 | | $4,109,353 45 |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand | $95,367 29 | |
| Bonds and Mortgages | 2,582,401 18 | |
| Premium Notes | 1,298,054 28 | |
| Real Estate | 76,806 43 | |
| Loans on Scrip | 4,921 85 | |
| Premium notes and Cash with Agents | 55,082 42 | $4,109,353 45 |

7,026 Policies in force, Insuring $23,481,353 00
894 New Policies have been issued during the year.
Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862 1,688,956 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862 2,665,589 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

### GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

### AMERICAN GOLD

And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

### GOLD AND SILVER COIN

PURCHASED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,
BY
F. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

### BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861 | | $3,840 226 54 |
| Premiums on Polices not marked off 1st January, 1861 | | 1,474,290.29 |
| Total amount of Marine Premiums | | $5,314,576,83 |
| No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks. | | |
| Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861 | | $4,155,165,78 |
| Losses paid during the same period | | $2,311,650,29 |
| Returns of Premiums and Expenses | | 2,476.35 |

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States and State of New-York Stock, City Bank and other Stocks | $2,923,403,81 |
| Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise | 800,340,00 |
| Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages | 283,760,00 |
| Dividends on Stocks, interest on bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at | 123,783,02 |
| Premium Notes and Bills Receivable | 1,618,859,02 |
| Cash in Bank | 245,543.94 |
| Total Amount Asse's | $5,995,689,79 |

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1850, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or the legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Thirty-five Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to $11,690,210
Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862 1,250,000
Total profits for 19½ years $12,940,210
The Certificates previous to 1860, have been redeemed by cash 8,880,470
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862 $4,059,740

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John D. Jones, | Caleb Barstow, | Dennis Perkins, |
| Charles Dennis, | A. P. Pillot, | Joseph Gaillard, Jr. |
| W. H. H. Moore, | Leroy M. Wiley, | William Wood, |
| Thomas Tileston, | Daniel S. Miller, | J. Henry Burgy, |
| Henry Coit, | S. F. Nicoll, | Cornelius Grinnell, |
| Wm. C. Pickersgill, | Joshua J. Henry, | C. A. Griscom, |
| Lewis Curtis, | Geo. G. Hobson, | Watts Sherman, |
| Chas. H. Russell, | David Lane, | Edward R. Bell, |
| Lowell Holbrook, | James Bryce, | E. E. Morgan, |
| Robt. C. Goodhue, | Wm. Sturgis, Jr., | B. J. Howland, |
| F. A. Hargous, | Henry K. Bogert, | Benj. Babcock, |
| Meyer Gans, | A. A. Low, | Fletcher Westray, |
| Royal Phelps, | William E. Dodge, | R. B. Minturn, Jr. |

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

### CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY

RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1885, for the Sinking Fund.

Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Imo., 7th, 1862.

FOR SALE—100 SHARES CITIZENS' GAS COMPANY, of Brooklyn.

WANTED,
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Bonds, either mortgage.
La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, assented low numbers.
La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, assented medium numbers
La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, not assented, high numbers.
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

### TREASURY NOTES

AND
AMERICAN GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MURRAY-ST.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same, will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.

JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

### AMERICAN SILVER

WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, COR. MURRAY-STREET.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 42D-ST. AND 3D-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

$10.000 TO LOAN, IN ONE OR TWO SUMS, at 7 per cent., for three years or more—secured on productive City or country property—the land itself being worth more than the amount loaned. Principals only treated with. Address, with full particulars and real name, H., Box No. 888 Post-office.

MONEY WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a few thousand dollars can be shown an investment in buying Government claims at a rate that will allow a profit of ten per cent. a month, or more, by addressing CAPTAIN, Box No. 2,707 New-York Post-office, this day.

## FINANCIAL.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1861 | | $2,004,857 53 |
| Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1861 | $505,294 77 | |
| Amount of Interest received and accrued | 102,596 62 | |
| Net amount of Rents, deducting charges | 4,556 41 | $612,549 80 |
| Total | | $2,617,407 33 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid for losses by death | $169,369 39 | |
| Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, and surrendered and canceled Policies | 199,098 51 | |
| Paid for Sanitary Commission and War Contributions | 5,375 00 | |
| Paid for Taxes | 2,580 25 | |
| Paid for Salaries and Fees to Physicians and Trustees | 21,384 61 | |
| Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c | 10,076 92 | |
| Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c | 56,563 17 | |
| Reduction in value of Real Estate | 4,000 00 | |
| All other Expenditures, including Delinquent Agents, &c | 2,292 45 | $470,640 30 |
| Total | | $2,146,767 03 |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash in Bank | $36,238 45 | |
| Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States | 385,694 28 | |
| Real Estate owned by the Company | 145,819 63 | |
| Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest | 644,116 00 | |
| Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest | 759,799 33 | |
| Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1862, and premiums in course of transmission | 48,334 42 | |
| Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1862 | 38,340 66 | |
| Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1862 | 1,703 75 | |
| Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents | 39,956 42 | |
| Do. due from Southern Policy Holders | 63,155 14 | |
| Amount of all other property belonging to the Company | 3,938 96 | |
| | | $2,146,767 03 |

*The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. upon all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1862, and a payment of 20 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared, from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to be paid in cash to those holding certificates, on and after the first Monday in March next, upon presentation at the Home Office; those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.*

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| MORRIS FRANKLIN, | ISAAC C. KENDALL, |
| JOHN M. NIXON, | JOHN L. ROGERS, |
| JOHN S. SUSSING, | JOHN MAIER, |
| DAVID DOWS, | WILLIAM PATRICK, |
| DANIEL S. MILLER, | LORING ANDREWS, |
| WILLIAM BARTON, | RUSSELL DART, |
| WM. C. DUSENBERY, | WM. H. APPLETON, |
| JOHN E. WILLIAMS, | ROBERT B. COLLINS, |
| GEORGE GEER, | PENY FREEMAN. |

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., 5 St. Mark's-place.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Oswego, have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at their office, No. 62 Wall-st.

GEO. DEMING, Agent.

$200.000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Galena and Chicago Railroad, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.

L. W. JEROME & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

$36.000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved property, in this City and Brooklyn, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to
S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.

CHAS. A. MEIGS,
A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 44 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 50 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

CHAS. A. MEIGS,
CHAS. H. MEIGS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of W. L. CONKLIN & CO. has expired. The business of the late firm will be closed by W. L. CONKLIN, at the old stand, No. 18 4th-av.

WM. L. CONKLIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. LEMUEL CONKLIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of CONKLINS & SONS, and will carry on the MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING BUSINESS at No. 18 4th-av., in this City.

WM. L. CONKLIN,
JOHN W. CONKLIN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. JAMES BAYLES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOVELL, COLLES & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. JOSEPH LOVEL retiring from business. JAMES COLLES, Jr., and JAMES M. STRAIL will conduct the business hereafter under the firm of JAMES COLLES, Jr., & CO., and they alone are authorized to sign the name of the old firm in liquidation.

JOSEPH LOVELL,
J. COLLES, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. JAMES M. STRAIL.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership existing between the subscribers, under the firm of LAFORGE & FELTER, Builders, will expire on the 1st day of February next. The outstanding business will be settled by either of the partners.

HENRY LAFORGE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. ABRAM J. FELTER.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HOLCOMB, NOSTRAND & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; the debts to be collected and bills to be paid by THOMAS C. NOSTRAND, No. 181 South-st., New York.

SAMUEL R. HOLCOMB.
THOMAS C. NOSTRAND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. DANIEL COMBS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of QUINBY & FIELD is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. U. QUINBY will continue the business at the same place, and sign in liquidation.

W. U. QUINBY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. URIAH FIELD.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF P. A. DAILEY & CO., U. S. A., is day dissolved by its own limitation. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

P. A. DAILEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. A. F. BABCOCK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ADOLPH HAMMER has this day admitted as partner, WILLIAM T. RYERSON, and they will continue the business of brewing ale under the firm of HAMMER & CO.
HARLEM, Feb. 1, 1862. 4th-av., 128th and 129th sts.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of Marsh & Foster, is thiday dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH T. MARSH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. SAMUEL FOSTER.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1861.

## SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIRing no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 858 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway

## DIVIDENDS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE,
BOSTON, Jan. 25, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share will be payable on the 5th day of February next to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 28th instant.

Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at this office

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th inst. to Feb. 5.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day.

By order of the Board,
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on 1st February next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

ROBERT B. HART, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PERCENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, NOV. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 6 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12 4 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:40 P. M. | 7:25, 11:39 A. M., and 3:40 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M. | 10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.) |

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## STEAMBOATS.

FEBRUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, Feb. 4, 8 A. M. | Tuesday, Feb. 4, 11:30 A. M. |
| Wednesday, Feb. 5, 8:30 A. M. | Wednesday, Feb. 5, 12 M. |
| Thursday, Feb. 6, 9 A. M. | Thursday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M. |
| Friday, Feb. 7, 9:30 A. M. | Friday, Feb. 7, 1:30 P. M. |
| Saturday, Feb. 8, 2:20 P. M. | Monday, Feb. 10, 12 M. |
| Tuesday, Feb. 11, 2 P. M. | Wednesday, Feb. 12, 6:30 A. M. |
| Wednesday, Feb. 12, 2 P. M. | Thursday, Feb. 13, 7 A. M. |
| Thursday, Feb. 13, 2 P. M. | Friday, Feb. 14, 7:30 A. M. |
| Friday, Feb. 14, 2:40 P. M. | Saturday, Feb. 15, 8 A. M. |
| Saturday, Feb. 15, 3 P. M. | Monday, Feb. 17, 8 A. M. |
| Tuesday, Feb. 18, 3:30 P. M. | Wednesday, Feb. 19, 8 A. M. |
| Thursday, Feb. 20, 8:30 A. M. | Thursday, Feb. 20, 12 M. |

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 3th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to a reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen not for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 3th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ebenezer Clemo, late of the City of New-York, chemist, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 292 West 22d-st., on or before the 14th day of July next.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Administrator.
JAN. 14, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against LORENZO DELMONICO to present the same to the undersigned.

J. CUEDIN,
HENRY BABAD, } Assignees.
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

## PRINTING MATERIALS.

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IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. S

# THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 3.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep..) presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Ohio, instructing members of Congress to use their efforts to secure such amendment of the naturalization laws as will grant naturalization to those of foreign birth who serve during the war. Referred.

Mr. WADE also introduced a resolution for a National Armory in the State of Ohio. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep..) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Michigan, reaffirming loyalty to the Government, and hatred of traitors, and asking the Government to speedily put down the insurrection; favoring the confiscation of the property of the rebels, and asking that as Slavery is the cause of the war it be swept from the land.

Mr. WADE also presented a resolution from the same source in relation to the frontier defences of Ohio.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the President, Professors and students of Harvard College asking Congress not to diminish the number of chaplains in the army or to reduce their salaries.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, asking the repeal of the revenue laws in regard to the present warehousing system. Referred.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from 1,300 citizens of Brooklyn, asking that Homœopathic surgeons be employed in the army.

Mr. HARRIS also presented a petition from citizens of New-York, asking that Congress take speedy measures to repeal the present Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States.

Mr. HARRIS also presented resolutions from the Legislature of New-York, asking a modification of the law for raising revenue, so that any amount may be raised by any State, by any mode of taxation, except duties on imports. That each State be allowed to assume the amount of tax, and assess for the payment, and collect the same according to its own laws, and by its own officers. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, asking the Secretary of War for all orders relative to the force in the military command of Kansas, and whether the same be commanded by Gen. LANE whether any change has been made in the military orders since Gen. LANE left the Senate to take charge of the force, and whether Gen. HUNTER's order, (already published) is in accordance with the orders of the War Department here. Laid over.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.) offered a resolution that the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of immediately notifying Great Britain that the Reciprocity Treaty is not reciprocal, and that it be terminated at the earliest possible moment. Laid over.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Patents, reported back the joint resolution appropriating $3,000 for the purchase of cotton seed for general distribution, with an amendment appropriating $1,000 for the purchase of tobacco seed.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) thought the cotton seed would not produce a profitable crop in the North. He moved to postpone the subject until next January.

Mr. POMEROY said that cotton had been raised in Kansas, and he hoped the resolution would pass, as they had no seed there.

Mr. PIERCE, of Maryland, (Opp.,) was satisfied that cotton could be a profitable crop as far North as the southern boundary of Maryland. He had some expedience in raising cotton

Mr. CARLILE's motion was rejected, and the amendment of the Committee adopted, and the resolution passed.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.) offered a resolution that the Committee on Patents inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to aid in the experiment of manufacturing flax as a substitute for cotton. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) presented a petition from the merchants of Boston, against alteration of the warehousing system.

Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, (Rep.) called up the resolution directing the removal of the army bakeries from the Capitol. Passed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Union) moved to take up the bill providing for the construction of a military railroad in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. Disagreed to.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) offered a joint resolution relative to the lake and river defences of Pennsylvania. Referred.

Executive session. Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 3.

Mr. UPTON, of Virginia, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Elections be instructed to summon before them the Inspector and one or more Commissioners who held the election at Baltimore Cross Roads on the 23d of May last. He remarked it would be only fair to him, whose seat was involved in this case, that this should be done. It would occasion but little if any delay. The Committee had fallen into grave error.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) replied that this case was submitted in July last. The gentleman, Mr. UPTON, had several hearings before the Committee, who gave him an opportunity to submit everything he desired. This session the case had assumed a new view. Another gentleman was here contesting the seat. They were both given a number of days in which to take testimony, which is usual in such cases. They went on in the manner stated in the report, and what they did is a curiosity.

The gentleman (Mr. UPTON) took the depositions of those very persons he desired to be summoned before the Committee. If the gentleman wanted to procure testimony never taken or printed that is another thing. If, as he remarked, the Committee had fallen into a grave error, and, if this was palpable, it would certainly be made known in the consideration of the question.

Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) adverted to the resolution and thought the request reasonable.

Mr. WRIGHT said Mr. UPTON came from a district of disloyal people in Virginia, and hence he appealed to Mr. DAWES' generosity to allow Mr. UPTON further time to examine witnesses.

Mr. DAWES replied that the Committee were acting in a judicial character. They had heard the testimony of these two men once. They had no objection to hearing them again. The gentleman (UPTON) claimed only ten votes. The Committee were willing to admit that ten persons voted for him at Ball's Cross Roads,

Mr. UPTON—But you deny the validity of the votes.

Mr. DAWES replied that it was for the House to determine whether, under the circumstances and the manner in which the votes were cast, it was a legal election. Besides, there was a man waiting outside for the seat who obtained seven times the number of votes cast for Mr. UPTON.

Mr. DELANO reminded him (DAWES) that the gentleman who contests the seat was not a candidate at the same election.

Mr. DAWES knew this, but it appeared that a new election could be held in Virginia at any time. He further opposed the resolution, which subsequently was laid on the table.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.) offered the following:

*Whereas*, It has been learned in this House that five Illinois regiments did, on learning the contents of the report of Secretary CAMERON, lay down their arms in token of their refusal to fight for the same; therefore

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the alleged fact, and report the same to Congress.

Mr. FOULKE, of Illinois, (Opp.,) desiring to discuss the subject, it went over under the rule.

On motion of Mr. BAKER, of New-York, (Rep.) it was resolved that the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads be requested to inquire into the propriety of establishing by law a system for the free receipt and delivery by postmen of all mail matter in cities containing upwards of 10,000 inhabitants in conformity with the admirable and economical post-office system of the principal cities of Europe.

The House then proceeded to act on the Senate's amendment to the House bill making an appropriation for completing the defences of Washington, which amendment provides that no volunteers or militia in ady State shall be mustered into service on any ground or condition, and confined within the limits of any State or vicinity, and if any volunteers or militia have thus been mustered into service, they shall be discharged.

A running discussion followed, in which it was maintained on one side that the Home Guard was necessary in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, official provision having already been made to that end, and on the other that no troops had a right to ask for special privileges, but all should be placed on the same footing.

Among the speakers was Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, (Union,) who, in the course of his remarks, was sorry to say, that there was a secession element in the Border States which was only waiting for an opportunity to more plainly manifest its purposes. Although two-thirds of the people of Maryland were prepared to defend the Union, the remainder were ready at any time to make a demonstration. Hence the importance of the Home Guard, when the army shall march South, to keep down the element to which he had referred.

Mr. LOVEJOY said that the object for which Mr. THOMAS desired such Home forces, was to guard the master in his unrighteous clutch on the negro. He would not vote a dollar for such an infamous, iniquitous and devilish purpose. The army was not raised to keep men in bondage, and for screeching women to be lashed on the naked back with the accursed thong.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) rising to a question of order said: It is unbecoming to denounce an entire class of people in this country. It is unbecoming in the gentlemen (LOVEJOY) to do so. I arrest him in his remarks for ungentlemanly conduct.

The Speaker said such remarks had heretofore been indulged in, but gentlemen had not been arrested in them when they were not personal in their character.

Mr. THOMAS said that Mr. LOVEJOY miserably perverted his language when he (LOVEJOY) intimated that he (THOMAS) proposed a military organization in Maryland to prevent the slaves of that State from leaving their masters. H further explained and said that he (THOMAS,) though of limited means, had purchased and manumitted eleven human beings.

The House finally disagreed to the above Senate amendment by a vote of 55 against 86.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Secesh,) made a speech on the subject. He opposed the bill on the ground that it proposed to make the notes a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and thus force a paper currency upon the country. He denied utterly the constitutionality of the proposition, but he would not repeat the conclusive argument of his colleague (Mr. PENDLETON) upon that point. He opposed it upon grounds of sound political economy, general policy, and justice. It would derange business, corrupt the currency and bring about general confusion in all contracts and all commerce. It was unjust to enforce the payment of debts in paper which were contracted for payment in specie. In effect one promise to pay was to be made a legal tender in satisfaction of another promise to pay; and the promise by the Government to pay in paper was to discharge the obligation of the individual debtor to pay his creditor in gold and silver. Again, the bill precedes where it ought to follow. The promise to tax would not give credit to these. Taxation ought to have gone before. But force, it seemed, was to take the place of taxation. The notes were payable, but in what? Gold and silver and Treasury notes? The Government had no silver; therefore the Treasury note was a legal tender in satisfaction of another Treasury note. The bill was a forced loan in disguise. None but revolutionary Governments, or those in a far decline, or imminent danger of immediate overthrow, and no king or protectorate, accept a usurper, had ever attempted the like. It was contrary to the plainest principles of political economy; and, if carried out and continued, would drive all gold, silver and bank paper out of circulation. He objected that these notes, declared lawful money, were yet made payable like bonds at the pleasure of the Government, the debtor, and also were to be received in the payment of debts already existing, although they were, when contracted, payable in gold and silver. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM condemned also the change of the name contemplated by the bill, from Treasury notes to United States notes. Eighty-two Treasury notes, reforming Treasury notes, public and private, had been passed, but no other name was ever given them except Treasury notes. He knew no other object, unless it was to furnish a permanent Government currency. The notes were nevertheless but continental money. He objected further to the circular power to convert these notes into stocks, and reissue them without limit to be again converted into stocks. Also to the power to make certain of the bonds payable in a foreign country and currency, and contended it was partial and unjust. He spoke also of the fact that in addition to the endless issue of stock under the first section. $500,000,000 more of stocks were provided for by the second section. Was the whole of this to be but a foundation for the great National paper-mill of the Secretary of the Treasury? He argued at length in the support of his substitute. It depended solely on the credit of the Government, supported by adequate taxation. Taxation could float somewhat more of the Treasury notes than the amount of Government dues. He referred to the success of the plan in North Carolina in 1776, and in Russia in 1827. These notes would have an important advantage over bank paper, being receivable for Government dues, and it was not. The Banks could not drive them out of circulation. The whole theory of the plan was to provide a medium of currency between the Government and the tax-payers, and the tax-consumers. But, of course, the notes would circulate also in private business. The substitute differed essentially from the bill. The one relied on force; the other on credit. The one looked to the coercion of law and the army; the other to the coercion of taxation. The one would override the Constitution; the other complied with it: the one shocked justice and political economy; the other recognized justice and conformed to the inexorable laws of trade; the one would create an irredeemable unlimited depreciated paper-money, forced by the fear of violence or confiscation on the whole people; the other proposed a voluntary and limited and temporary currency for the creditors and debtors of the Government. The difference was radical, and it was the difference between the broad road and the narrow way. The Secretary had chosen the former, and death was at the end of it. Upon the principles of the bill, he (VALLANDIGHAM) would cordially support any measure of finance necessary to maintain the credit and good faith of the Government, otherwise he would not vote to bring down upon the people the triple ruin of a forced currency, enormous taxation, and a public debt never to be extinguished.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—The usual exigencies of the country require that we should look for other and deeper sources of revenue than any to which the Government has heretofore been accustomed. We are contending for the maintenance of the Government, for the preservation of the Union, and for the enforcement of the laws, on which depend the existence as well as the security of property. To secure our success in this contest, great and unusual exertions have already been made. An enormous army, a powerful navy, with vast stores of artillery and ammunition, have been created. In providing for the sustenance, comfort and equipment of this army and navy, the Government have been obliged to incur expenses far exceeding in magnitude any which have been hitherto known in our history. To continue them in their present state of efficiency, large additional sums must be expended, and it now becomes the duty of Congress to devise methods by which these sums can be obtained with the least hardship to the people and the least risk to the credit of the Government. In considering the means by which this is to be effected, it must be remembered that it is hardly possible for the Government to raise money for any purpose without occasioning some inconvenience to individuals. To oppose necessary measures, therefore, simply upon the ground that it will injuriously affect this class or that class of the people, is absurd. Parties interested may endeavor to show that the same objects can be effected with less hardship than the methods proposed, or may endeavor to alleviate any objectionable features, so far as may be consistent with the attainment of the desired end; but they should always remember that the end aimed at must be attained; that its attainment will require individual sacrifices in some form, and that it is the part of wisdom, of patriotism and of discretion to submit to such necessary sacrifices cheerfully when called upon, and not, by their opposition, attempt to excite popular clamor and weaken public confidence in the Government to which they are indebted for the safety of their persons and the security of their possessions. Every step which tends to weaken the public credit has the effect of rendering private property more insecure, because it obstructs the Government in procuring its necessary funds in the ordinary way, and may oblige it to resort to the arbitrary measures of forced loans and heavier rates of taxation. At this moment, therefore, when for the time every hope of aid from foreign capital is idle, when the country is compelled to look to her own resources for the means with which to maintain her integrity and subdue the rebellion, not only does every dictate of patriotism and every ennobling sentiment of humanity call upon the capitalists of the country to rally in defence of the Government, but the meaner instinct of self-preservation admonishes them to submit to slight sacrifices now, that they may secure and preserve their property. Three measures have been considered by the Committee, which are to some extent connected together, and form a comprehensive system, by which, it is believed, the Government will be enabled to procure the sums necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, while at the same time the burden upon the capital of the country will be light, and the public will be benefitted in some important particulars. The first of these measures is the one now before the House, by which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue United States Notes, not to exceed $150,000,000 in amount, (including those authorized by previous laws,) of denominations not less than $5. They are not to bear interest, but are to be issued and received as money, convertible at the option of the holder, into six per cent. stock of the United States, the principal and interest being payable either here or abroad; and these notes are to be a legal tender. The second measure consists of a tax bill, which shall, with the tariff on imports, insure an annual revenue of at least $150,000,000. The third is a National banking-law, which will require the deposit of United States stock as security for the bank-notes that are circulated as currency. In order more fully to understand and more easily to meet any objections which may be urged against the first of these measures, being the one now occupying the attention of the House, it will be desirable to notice the other two, which are designed to be more permanent in their character, and upon the expected results of which the present measure is in some degree based. The tax bill is now being perfected in its details. It proposes a moderate rate of taxation upon most of the articles of necessary consumption, with higher rates on distilled liquors and other articles of luxury, on legacies and probates, on passengers by railroads and other conveyances, newspapers, and telegraph messages. From these sources, taken in connexion with the tariff upon imports, it is confidently expected, after a most careful investigation, that the Government will derive an annual revenue of at least one hundred and fifty millions. The ordinary expenses of the Government do not exceed seventy-five millions, which, being deducted from the estimated revenue, will leave an amount sufficient to pay an interest of six per cent. upon a loan of twelve hundred and fifty million dollars, or nearly three hundred million dollars more than the estimates of the several Departments of the amount of the public debt at the end of another fiscal year; if the state of affairs should remain in the same deplorable condition as now. This tax bill will give to the bonds of the United States the character so much desired by capitalists, that of a safe interest-paying security. With such a character there would be no harm done if the principal were never paid, so far as those holding the bonds are concerned, because capitalists in the aggregate do not care for the payment of their principal; the only value which they place upon their capital is derived from the fact that it will yield them a revenue; and if at any time the capitalist should wish to use the principal of his bond, he knows that he can always sell it to another who is desirous to invest as much as he desires to sell. The amount of debt of the British Government is so great that the most sanguine political economist can devise no method by which it can be extinguished; but yet the bonds representing that very debt are of great value. Capital seeks them for investment because the interest is sure; and the only reason that they are ever below par is, not because the payment of the principal is more or less hopeless, but because the rates of interest in the market at the time being are higher than the rate provided for in the bonds. There is another advantage attached to this scheme of taxation. As the surplus, after deducting the ordinary expenses of the Government, will be more than sufficient to pay the interest upon any debts which the United States has now incurred or hereafter proposes to contract, when this rebellion shall have been subdued and peace shall have once again spread her wings over the land, the revenue will increase with the prosperity of the country, and the excess will operate as a sinking fund, by means of which the whole debt can be gradually extinguished. We have seen, in our own experience, at no very distant date, a surplus revenue, used to diminish the National debt by even paying for it an exorbitant premium. Having thus, as we believe, provided a wise system of taxation which should enable the Government to borrow all the money which it may need, at fair rates, it is proposed, in order to give still further assistance, and also with the object of securing a much needed reform, to recommend a general banking law. The views which have been considered in framing that bill will serve to give a clearer understanding of its provisions. For nearly thirty years the country has been without a uniform paper currency. As nearly all the business of the country is done by means of paper, specie being seldom used except in the payment of balances, the inconveniences resulting from this want have been very great. The traveling public, remitters of small sums by mail, and the laboring classes who often receive their pay in uncurrent funds, chiefly experience these inconveniences. In order to relieve this want, it is necessary to give the paper currency three qualifications:

*First*—It must be well secured so that the people may feel that they are sure of obtaining its value when needed.

*Second*—It must have a governmental indorsement or guarantee, so that the people everywhere may be able to distinguish it, and the Government prove its confidence in it by taking it in payment of taxes, assessment and other dues.

*Third*—It must be guarded, as far as possible, against arbitrary increase.

These requisites have all been provided for it in the bill. The paper currency is to be secured by a deposit, with the Government, of United States stocks, the market value of which shall be equal to the amount of the currency issued. There can be no higher security known to the Government and its permanent value has heretofore been shown. The Government, upon the receipt of such security, is to certify on the face of the notes for currency that the same are "secured by pledge of United States stocks," and is to take them in payment of all taxes, excises and other dues, excepting only for duties upon imports. Lastly, the Government cannot increase the amount of the currency except upon the application of a Bank, and the Banks cannot increase it except upon application to and depositing security with the Government. It has been suggested that, as far as the Government alone was interested, the objects which it had to gain could be attained in an easier and less expensive manner; the paper circulation of the country being in reality a loan from the people without interest, it would be equitable and just that the Government should take this loan directly into its own hand and furnish all the paper circulation, instead of allowing the benefit of it to private associations and individuals. But the Committee deemed it more wise to attain their proposed ends, if possible, without disturbing existing institutions or habits, or doing anything that might injuriously affect private interests. The currency is therefore left to the banks; they are only required to deposit security for it, and to submit to certain established rules and regulations prescribed in the bill in order to secure conformity of management, for the common benefit of the banks themselves and of the public.

To many of the banks these requirements will not be difficult of performance, as they already hold stocks of the United States which they will be at liberty to pledge. In exchange for the restrictions imposed upon them, the banks will enjoy the benefit of a fixed and permanent interest upon their hypothecated stocks. "An honor of nationality," as Mr. WADE called it, is also imparted to their bills, enabling them to circulate wider and further than before, and what would become a constant drain upon their specie is checked by the consent of the Government to receive their notes in satisfaction of its dues.

The present secured credits of the old United States Bank, without many of those objectionable features which aroused opposition. It was affirmed that, by its favors, the Government enabled that Bank to monopolize the business of the country. Here no such system of favoritism exists. It was affirmed that while a large portion of the property in the several States, owned by foreign stockholders, was invested in that Bank and its branches, yet it was unjustly exempted from taxation. Here every State is left at perfect liberty, so far as this law is concerned, to tax Banks within its limits in whatever manner and to whatever extent it may please. It was affirmed that frequently great inconvenience and sometimes terrible disaster resulted to the trade and commerce of different localities by the mother Bank of the United States arbitrarily interfering with the management of the branches by reducing suddenly their loans, and sometimes withdrawing large amounts of their specie for political effect. Here each Bank transacts its own business upon its own capital, and is subject to no demands except those of its own customers and its own business. It will be as if the Bank of the United States had been divided into many parts, and each part endowed with the life, motion and similitude of the whole, revolving in its own orbit, managed by its own Board of Directors, attending to the business interests of its own locality; and yet to the bills given it as wide a circulation and as fixed a value as were ever given to those of the Bank of the United States in its palmiest days. It is not to be supposed that variation in the rates of exchange will entirely disappear. Specie itself yields to the law of demand and supply, and fluctuates in value with the continual changes of the balance of trade. But this currency will approach as near uniformity in its value as possible. These institutions all originate among the people in their own localities, and are not created by the Government. The Government simply authorize the investment of capital in the loans, and the use of the bonds representing the loans as the basis of a sound circulation.

This measure will, therefore, give to the people that which they most desire, a currency which shall not only purport to be money, but shall actually be money in a broader and more positive sense than are the notes of the Bank of England, high as they are in the estimation of the commercial world, for the reason that the entire capital of the Bank of England is vested in its Government stocks, paying a very small rate of interest, and upon these stocks are based, therefore, the ultimate security of their bills, which is a divided security, because the depositors of the Bank look to it equally with the billholders; while the plan proposed by the Committee contemplates the hypothecation of the stocks of a Government with fewer liabilities, paying a larger rate of interest, which are specially pledged for the security of the currency alone.

Having thus provided a method by which the ordinary expenses of the Government can be paid, and the interest upon its contemplated loans secured beyond reasonable doubt; having also provided a method by which a sound paper currency will be guaranteed to the people, and by which a comparatively clear market will be secured to the Government for the negotiation of future loans, the way is now prepared to consider the precise measure pending before the House.

The levying of the contemplated tax, the proper inauguration of the new banking scheme, and the successful negotiation of a new loan, are matters that will require time. In the meanwhile the Treasury is comparatively empty, and the demands upon the Government are numerous and pressing. To enable the Government to support itself during this interval of time, and to facilitate the negotiation of their loans, the Committee have decided to recommend the issue of Government notes.

So much has been said and written, and so discordant are the views entertained in regard to money and finance, that many consider the subject an intricate one, that it is useless for them to attempt to understand without more attention and time than they are willing to devote to it. But, in reference to the present condition of the country and wants of the Government, the case may be stated in a few words, and within the comprehension of all.

Throughout the North the country abounds with necessaries and luxuries. The means of transportation are insufficient to convey to the seaboard the surplus food now ready, with unparalleled bounty, to meet all the demands of other nations. Our stores and warehouses are filled with everything required for convenience or comfort. An army of more than half a million soldiers is in the field, and a powerful naval force on the waters, provided already with everything needful for their comfort and our defence.

The question we have to consider is, how this armed force which has been thus raised and provided shall be paid for? And how shall we pay for what is necessary to maintain it in the future? There is an abundance of everything requisite for the purpose. The question is, simply, how can the Government best provide the means of paying those who have supplied and may continue to supply these forces?

There are but two ways in which this can be justly and fairly accomplished. One is by taxation; in other words, calling on every man to furnish at once his just proportion of the amount required. The other is by loans; that is, by issuing the obligation of the Government to pay at some future time, with such rate of interest as may be agreed upon; thereby allowing our descendents to share some portion of that burden, which is incurred as much for their benefit as for ours.

The Committee of Ways and Means recommend loans, with taxation to meet the interest and the ordinary expenses of the Government; and the measures they have considered are for that purpose. The people are ready, and willing, and anxious to be taxed to an extent that will secure the prompt payment of this interest, and a sinking fund that will provide for the payment of the principal in twenty or thirty years. By joint resolution Congress has pledged itself to meet their wishes in that respect with great unanimity; and the tax bill, as mentioned heretofore, is now being perfected in the Committee, and will soon be submitted.

It is proposed to issue $500,000,000 of bonds, payable in twenty years, with interest, semi-annually, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon which the Committee confidently rely for adequate means to maintain the Government and carry on the war until the rebellion is subdued. There would be no difficulty in relying upon these bonds alone, if the parties who contracted to furnish the necessary supplies, and other creditors of the Government, were the parties who are also to receive and hold the bonds that are to be issued. But, unfortunately, these contractors and others have incurred large debts to banks and capitalists, which they are called upon to pay, and have thus far been put to greater inconvenience by the delay of the Government in paying them. Hence there is a necessity for money; and the object of the authority to issue $150,000,000 United States notes, not bearing interest, and made a legal tender, is to pay these creditors of the United States, and enable them to discharge their debts.

In the natural course of trade these United States notes will continue to be transferred from one to another until they come into the hands of the Banks and the capitalists, who will not allow them to remain long idle in their possession. Money for commercial purposes can now be obtained for less than five per cent. Such portion, therefore, of the "United States notes" as are not needed for circulation, and cannot be used in regular business channels in a way to earn interest, will be returned sooner or later to the Treasury Department, to be converted into bonds bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., and payable in twenty years. By this process the exchange is completed, and these bonds of the Government will thus be made to furnish the supplies required to carry on the war without the intervention or use by the Government of bank paper.

The propositions of the Committees from Boards of Trade and Banks which recently visited Washington, submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and declined by him, differed from the theory of this bill so far as to require that, instead of the issue of the United States notes, the Banks should be relied upon to furnish the amounts needed. The effect of this would be that the Government bonds must be first disposed of, and the money received for them paid to the contractors; in other words, that the Government should go into the money market and negotiate their bonds, without restriction as to the rate or term, at a time when the Government is discredited by the delay and the difficulties that have occurred in paying contractors and others; taxing the notes of suspended banks in payment of these bonds, and, with these bank notes thus obtained, pay off the contractors. The obvious effect of such an arrangement would be to put the reins of our national finances in the hands of the banks, leaving to them the direction of our path, with little opportunity for the Government to exercise any influence on the subject. Exactly upon what terms the Government bonds could be negotiated now, under such circumstances, no one can say; but last Summer, when the banks made their negotiation with the Secretary of the Treasury for $100,000,000, they at first refused to do anything, because the Secretary was restricted by law to taking par for 7 per cent. bonds, payable in twenty years, and for 7 3-10 Treasury notes, payable in three years. They finally decided, though with great reluctance—influenced by patriotic regard for the public interest as well as wisely consulting their own—to take $100,000,000 of the latter; though, at that time, as now, money was not worth for commercial purposes, more than 5 per cent. It is now proposed in this bill to limit the Secretary to par for 6 per cent. bonds, the principal and interest to be payable in specie or its equivalent. It is believed that there can be nothing more secure than these bonds, which thus become, as it were, a standard of value in reference to the currency.

In the war of 1812, the Government paid for its supplies with funds obtained from the banks, in the same manner as proposed in the plan recently submitted to the Secretary by those committees. The bonds of the United States were then negotiated in some instances at twenty per cent. less than their par value, and paid for in bank currency of different degrees of depreciation, according to locality, but averaging from twenty to twenty-five per cent. discount, as compared with coin.

To render the Government financially more independent, it is necessary to make the United States notes a legal tender. It is possible that they would become a practical tender like bank notes, without providing for them to be a legal tender. If this were a foreign war, there would be no doubt of it; but in this present emergency, when those who are openly or secretly disloyal to the Government are found everywhere to suggest obstacles that may embarrass the Government, nothing should be omitted that will add to their efficiency.

I am, therefore, in favor of making the notes a legal tender, believing the Secretary of the Treasury, who alone has the power to issue them, can and will use the power with his well-known discretion, and that it will assist him in his endeavor to keep the notes par with coin. We shall probably be told that it is unjust in her great struggle, while specie payments were suspended, never made paper money a legal tender. But in this respect her example should serve us as a warning rather than a guide, because, instead of it, she did what was much worse, by suspending the laws to enforce the payment of debts in cases where the paper money had been refused as a tender. Various objections of a theoretic nature have been made to the issue of United States notes, as proposed by this bill. Their main features may be summed up in a few words. It is said that when a Government once assumes the power to issue a currency, the temptation to continue issuing it rather than to resort to the more unpopular method of taxation is so great that it will not cease to issue it until it lands itself in a state of utter bankruptcy. The answer to this objection is that the power of the Government is limited by the law in this respect to $150,000, and consequently the Government cannot, if it would, yield to any such temptation. It is said that the country already has a supply of paper currency equal to the demand; that if this amount is, therefore, thrust upon it at the present time, the currency will decimate, and prices will be unduly inflated. The answer to this objection is manifold in its nature. In the first place, the objection supposes that the total amount authorized to be issued by the Treasury will immediately be thrown upon the market; which is far from probable. On the contrary, it is highly probable that the total amount will never be issued. The Secretary issues it in making payments from time to time, and in the usual course of trade it will come back to the Treasury, either in payment of taxes and other Government dues, or in purchasing the Government loans; when it can be reissued as the Government may require it; so that the amount permanently remaining in the market as a currency will by no means be so large as the objectors suppose. In the second place, as has already been shown, while this currency can be converted in such a manner as to yield 6 per cent. interest on its par value, it can never greatly depreciate, because the moment the capitalist holding it sees any evidence of its depreciation, he will convert it into the bonds bearing interest, giving him a permanent income. Thus it secures itself against over-circulation. In the third place, the objection supposes that the supply of bank paper now in circulation is and will continue to be equal to the demand, and hence the danger of the disastrous consequences of an inflation. Do those who make this objection forget that the heavy taxation which they desire must create an unusual demand for currency, which will call for an unusual supply? How do they expect to pay the very moderate tax (in their estimation) which we propose, when the banks have suspended specie payments, and the gold is hoarded by a few speculators in anticipation of future augmentation in its value or price? Will they expect the Government to receive the tax of $150,000,000 in specie? If not, can they wish the Government to take the notes of any and every banking association in the country; or that the Government shall discriminate between the different private banks, and arbitrarily reject one bank bill as bad and accept another as good? If not, and the people at large will be unable to pay the tax in coin, and the Government cannot accept in the bills of private local corporations, then the issue provided for in this bill will not only be useful to the Government as relieving its temporary necessities, but will be essential to the people as a means of supplying them with the currency necessary to pay their taxes. The plan which I have thus sketched in its several branches fills up the outlines of the policy submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in his very able report. Mr. Speaker, the loyal States stand in a more independent position to-day than they have ever before occupied. The reports of the Treasury show that they have been small purchasers, while the record of the exports tell us that they have sold largely. Where, then, are the abundant resources of this country? I answer, Sir, that they are in our banks, and our warehouses, and our graneries. Commerce and its attendant trade are paralyzed; the timid and disloyal are sending their wealth abroad for security; while the Government is offering the only safe and sure opportunities for investments within their reach. Some of the very men who owe their freedom, their standing, their wealth to the development of the principles in defense of which this war is now waged, seem to be hesitating and wavering whether to come to the support of those principles, or abandon them to their threatened destruction. For, Sir, disguise it under whatever name you please, this is a war, on the part of the South, inspired by Slavery against the free labor of the North; and hence the sympathy it receives from those who favor aristocratic institutions. The prosperity of the North, like that of England and France, is mainly to be attributed to the skill that it has developed in manufactures, the enterprise that it has displayed in commerce, and the constant investment of its accumulated wealth in industrial pursuits of every kind; while the South, from policy, has preferred that its labor should be unskilled and ignorant, suited only to the employments of a peculiar agriculture, keeping itself dependent upon foreign trade for many of the conveniences and luxuries which it has not the ingenuity to produce. It is important in this great struggle to show the superiority of the principles of Freedom, of education, of the elevation of mankind, upon which society of the North is based, over those of Slavery, which deems man a chattel, and degrades labor. In order to insure ultimate success, we must put forth all the resources of every kind are abundant, both in men and means; and it is only necessary to draw them out in order to be successful. To fail, would not be because the nation was so poorly endowed as to be without the means of success, but because it refused to make use of them. Such a result, if it were possible, would not weaken the truth of the great principles of liberty and equality for which we are contending, but would simply demonstrate that we of this generation were faithless in guarding those principles; faithless to ourselves, faithless to our country, faithless to good government throughout the world; and, since such infidelity is a violation of unquestionable duty, faithless to God.

The Committee rose. Adjourned.

# ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

## One Hundred Passengers, and $850,000 in Treasure.

## Total Loss of the Panama Railroad Company's Steamer Columbus.

The propeller *Thomas Foukes* came up from Sandy Hook last night, through the thick snow storm, and reported the arrival at the Hook, at 6 o'clock, of the steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall in nine days and two hours. She did not venture up, on account of the storm. She has on board one hundred passengers and $850,000 in treasure.

The *Northern Light* brings intelligence of the total loss of the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Columbus*. She was wrecked on the 8th of December on Point Remedios, near the port of Acayutla. No lives were lost. She was employed in the Central American trade.

The *Northern Light* will probably come up to the City early this morning.

### News from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 31.

Arrived, ship *West Wind*, from Boston; *Mary Whitbridge*, from Hong Kong.

Sailed, ship *Storm King*, for Hong Kong; *Neptune's Car*, for New-York.

The weather is again pleasant.

Three-fourths of Sacramento is now out of water.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 30.

Arrived, ship *Dictator*, from Hong Kong; *Elizabeth Darling*, from Manila; *Electric Spark*, from Boston; *Neptune's Favorite*, from New-York.

Sailed, ship *R. R. Forbes*, for Shanghai; *Cutwater*, for ——.

The ship *Flying Dragon*, of Boston, arrived last night from Sydney; she run on the rocks, after entering the harbor, and was totally wrecked. Her cargo, consisting of 1,000 tons of coal, was all lost. The wreck was sold to-day for $800.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 1.

The steamship *Golden Gate* sailed to-day for Panama, carrying 100 passengers, $750.000 in treasure for New-York, and $300,000 for England.

R. D. W. DANIS, auctioneer, failed to-day for $50,000. No assets.

Arrived, bark *Benefactor*, from Hong Kong.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

## SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 3.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock this morning.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

To punish frauds in the use of stamps, brands and trade-marks. Also, conferring additional powers on the Metropolitan Police in regard to the inspection of steam-boilers.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—Amending the charter of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons.

By Mr. LITTLE—Relative to dividends of Life Insurance Companies.

The resolutions instructing our United States Senators to vote for the expulsion of Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT were postponed until to-morrow, and the final vote on the same to be taken at 1 o'clock P. M.

## ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 3.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock, 66 members present.

The use of the Chamber was granted to the State Agricultural Society at noon, Feb. 12.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To close Manhattan-square; to open certain streets; to amend the act in relation to Jurors and Commissioner of Jurors of Kings County; supplementary to the Flatbush-avenue act, Brooklyn.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. HALSEY—To increase the number of Judges in the Court of Common Pleas of New-York.

By Mr. PHELPS—To extend streets running from Hudson or East Rivers to the bulkhead line, and to confirm certain grants of land under water. The bill is general in its provisions in relation to lands formerly under water, and now embraced within the exterior limits of the City, as established by the act of 1857. It is drawn under the direction of Judge BRONSON, approved by Mayor OPDYKE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PIERCE—To protect witnesses testifying before either House of the Legislature from prosecution on their own testimony.

Mr. ELY—To extend the time of holding town meetings in Castleton to February; relating to Superintendents of Poor in Richmond County; in relation to Boards of Town Officers of Richmond County.

W. M. THOMAS—To repeal the act to incorporate the Metropolitan Medical College of New-York.

A. J. CORNELL—To authorize aliens to take, hold and convey real estate.

Mr. BARTLETT—To empower railroad companies to maintain a railroad police.

Mr. BENEDICT—The Metropolitan Health bill, giving the Governor power to appoint seven Commissioners, who, with the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and the President of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, shall be the Metropolitan Board of Health. The bill is broader than the one already introduced, giving the Board supervision and authority over the street-cleaning.

Mr. HULBURD—In relation to dividends of Life Insurance Companies. It provides that any dividends of profits on premiums hereafter made by any Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the laws of this State, shall be payable at option insured in cash, or by addition to the amount insured by policy without the payment of the additional premium therefor, or by equivalent reduction of future premiums.

Mr. O'BRIEN—To prevent citizens from any seceding State or in rebellion, from bringing suits for the recovery of money in the courts of this State, until the seceding State return to allegiance, and until every law on the statute book, intended and calculated to impede the collection of debts by citizens of the State of New-York, shall have been repealed.

Mr. CODDINGTON—To amend the code of procedure in relation to parties testifying in their own behalf.

Mr. ALLEY called up the resolution instructing Senators and requesting Representatives to vote against the General Bankrupt law.

ROYAL PHELPS was opposed to giving instructions to Congress on a matter they had thoroughly examined and were entirely familiar with.

On motion of Mr. PIERCE, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, in the expectation that they would report exactly the reverse.

The resolution in favor of abolishing sutlers being called up, Mr. SMITH moved a substitute, requesting Congress to resign, and resolving the Legislature to proceed to Washington and take